The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX....NO. 5825. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

An Inquiry in the Cortes on Spanish Horrors in Cuba.

The Bill Abolishing University Tests Read Twice.

Fenian Movement Toward the Canadian Frontier.

Official Correspondence on the Sault Ste. Marie Affair.

EUROPE.

Spanish Horrors in Cuba—An Interpellation in the Cortes—An Iberian Union.

MADRID, May 23.—The proceedings in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday were quite interesting. One of the Deputies questioned the Minister as to the truth of the rumored concert of action on the part of Great Britain and the United States to effect a mitigation of the so-called Spanish horrors in Cuba. Señor MORET, the Minister for the Colonies, replied. He said while such rumors had been extensively published, the Government was without official information on the subject. While the matter was before the Deputies he desired to remind them that DE RODAS, the Captain-General of Cuba, had repeatedly invited American Commissioners to visit Cuba, examine into those alleged cruelties, and see for themselves how utterly false these stories were.

PARIS, May 23.—Letters from Madrid confirm the previous reports that Gen. PRIM has a direct understanding with Gen. SALDANHA whereby an Iberian Union is to be established.

British Parliament—The Greek Massacre—Abolition of University Tests.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Lords, today, the Earl of CLARENDON made a prolonged explanation of the massacre, by the brigands of Marathon, and of the subsequent negotiations with the Greek Government. No other matters of importance came before the House, which adjourned at an early hour....In the House of Commons the Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the bill for the Abolition of University Tests. An interesting debate ensued. Messrs. WALPOLE and MOWBRAY, members respectively for Cambridge and Oxford Universities, opposed, and Mr. SARTORIS spoke for the bill. Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to defend the course of the Government in this matter. He said the bill now before the House was the logical result of previous legislation on similar subjects. He rejoiced at the promised acquiescence of the Universities in the abolition of odious restrictions. He quoted and indorsed the utterances of Sir ROBERT PEEL on the policy of protecting ecclesiastical and spiritual foundations, and declared that while he was for giving the broadest scope to these benefits forever, he should urge the extinction of any religious test connected with them. After remarks from Messrs. HARDY, HOPE and NEWDEGATE, the House divided, and the motion that the bill be read for the second time, was carried by 125 majority.

The House resumed consideration of the Irish Land bill in Committee. An amendment requiring that the sanction of a Court be given to notices to quit was strenuously debated, and on division of the House was rejected. Mr. FORTESCUE, at the instance of Mr. PYM, agreed to take into consideration a proposal for the abolition of distress for rent. The bill was then passed through the Committee, and ordered to be reported to the House on Thursday. The House adjourned.

An Austrian Election Ordered—Accident to a French Official—Trial of the Conspirators—Press Prosecutions.

VIENNA, May 23.—Imperial decrees have just been issued for the dissolution of the National Reichsrath, and also of the Diets in the various provinces of the Empire. New elections for these bodies have also been ordered. Should the Diets decline to choose Deputies to the Reichsrath, the Government engages to order a direct appeal to the inhabitants of the provinces for that purpose.

PARIS, May 23.—Yesterday the Postmaster-General of France was dangerously injured by a runaway horse.....It is reported that the High Court will meet on the 15th of June, to try those arrested for complicity in the regicide plot. It is not yet known whether the Court will convene at Tours or at Blois.....The editor of a journal called *Le Rappel*, published at Grasse, in the Department of Var, has been arrested for violation of the Press laws.

FLORENCE, May 23.—Signor L. PASINI, Vice-President of the Senate, died last night.

The Evangelical Council in New-York—Death of Mark Lemon—Japanese Isolation Vanishing—Marine Trials and Disasters.

LONDON, May 23.—A large meeting was held today at the Mansion House to take action on the question of sending a deputation to the World's Evangelical Council, to be held in New-York. The chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor of London. The Earls of CHICHESTER and SHAFTESBURY, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Ripon, Mr. KENNAWAY, M. P., Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL and Rev. THOS. BINNEY and other distinguished persons, occupied positions on the platform. Resolves approving of the meeting of the Council and accepting the invitation to attend it, were unanimously adopted, and measures were taken to provide for a delegation from Great Britain. ....MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, died today, in his sixty-first year. Mr. LEMON was one of the founders of *Punch*, in 1841....Sir JOHN SIMEON, member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight, died today, aged fifty-five years. He was a Roman Catholic in religion and a Liberal in politics, and first sat for the Isle of Wight in 1847. ....The armor-plated steamer *Audacious*, just completed for the British navy, had a trial-trip today. She is of the type of REED's second-class iron-clads. Her performance was in every way satisfactory, and she attained a speed of thirteen and one-half knots per hour....The political news today is meager. The *Times*, this morning, rejoices in the disappearance of Japanese social and commercial isolation....Late dispatches from Bombay state that nearly half the cotton now shipped from Indian ports goes by way of the Suez Canal. Only a small portion of this, however, reached England. The bulk of the cotton so shipped goes to the various ports on the Mediterranean.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which arrived out this morning, was detained seven hours off Queenstown by dense fog....The top and top-gallant mast, with rigging attached, of an unknown vessel, have been picked up off Milford....The new Cunard vessel *Abyssinia* on her trial trip made fifteen knots per hour.

MANCHESTER, May 23.—The Manchester Cotton Supply Association, at a recent meeting, congratulated the Brazilian Minister on the production of Santos cotton.

A Collision at Sea—A Bark and a Schooner in Contact.

BOSTON, May 23.—The bark *Restless*, just arrived from Smyrna, reports as follows: "On the 9th of May, at 3:10 o'clock A. M., was in collision with an unknown British schooner in a thick fog. Carried away our jibboom. Had our forecastle deck cut through to the captain, crushing in the planking and timbers from the plank-sheer to the copper. The vessel sprang a leak, and it was with great difficulty she was kept afloat and brought into port, after throwing overboard a portion of the cargo. On the 11th inst. spoke the ship *Hope*, of New-York, bound to Bucksport. She furnished us with supplies, and offered further assistance, which was declined. The damage to the schooner is unknown."

A FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Activity in Vermont and Western New-York—Large Parties Reported Moving Toward the Canadian Frontier—Buffalo Full of Veterans.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23.—Many reports are in circulation today regarding the Fenians which, if true, show that they mean to do something. Besides the rumors of considerable numbers being below, awaiting transportation, there is positive information that two companies of Fenians shipped from Burlington this afternoon for the frontier, and that another large body of them are en route for the same point by boat from Plattsburg. All the double teams in St. Albans and Burlington have been retained for use to-night.

BUFFALO, May 23.—There has been great activity among the Fenian Brotherhood in this city during the last forty-eight hours. It is impossible to get any reliable particulars. That the men are in earnest, there is no doubt. The leaders are very reticent. A movement is on foot of some kind to-night, but whether it is an invasion of the neighboring frontier, or to aid RIEL in Red River, is a question. Large bodies of drilled veterans left here to-night, but their destination is unknown. The leaders here seem to believe "silence is golden."

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23—10½ P. M.—The city is full of Fenians who are quartered quietly among their friends in every part of the city. Everything is quiet, and there are no indications of a further movement of troops to-night.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—A rumor prevails here that about 200 members of the Fenian Brotherhood, enlisted for a raid against Canada, left to-night on the late train for the West.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23.—Five cars attached to the eastward-bound train, passed this city at 9 o'clock this evening filled with men supposed to be Fenians. They came from Buffalo and declined to state where they were bound. [illegible] as their place of destination, [illegible]

[illegible] N. Y., May 23.—[illegible] left here this evening in two detachments. The first left at [illegible], the second at 11 o'clock. Though they went East, their destination is supposed to be Minnesota. The officers preserved the utmost secrecy as to their destination, and the men either were or professed to be in total ignorance. Most of the company were in the volunteer service during the late war. The arms and equipments of the company were forwarded to some point West some days since.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 23.—Three car loads of Irishmen are on their way up on the Hudson River Railroad to-night, on the midnight train. They have all purchased tickets for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. They are without arms, but it is supposed they are all Fenians.

The Fenians in the City.

The Fenians are reported to have gathered at their various places of rendezvous in this City and elsewhere, last night, and, having divided into small parties, to have started by different routes, going in the direction of Canada. The rumor came to us at a late hour, and we give it for what it is worth, which probably is not much.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Transit Through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal—Official Correspondence—Suspicious Characters at Sault Ste. Marie—Preparations to Survey for a Canadian Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President today transmitted to the Senate the following correspondence in reply to a resolution passed on the 13th inst., calling for information relative to the passage of any English or Canadian steamer through the Canal Sault Ste. Marie:

Gov. BALDWIN, on May 3, addressed a telegram to the President as follows:

"Information, apparently reliable, is furnished me that the Canadian Government are intending to send troops, within a day or two, from Collingwood to Red River via Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Is it your wish that I direct the Superintendent of the Canal not to allow its use for that purpose without positive instructions from Washington?"

SECRETARY FISH TO GOV. BALDWIN.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

SIR: The President desires me to say that the granting of transit through or over any part of the territory of the United States to the military force of a foreign power is wholly within the control and direction of the Federal Government, and he desires, therefore, that no military expedition of any foreign power, whether of troops or of boats, intended for the purpose of taking part in any military or warlike expedition, or of warlike material, be allowed to pass through Sault Ste. Marie Canal without express instructions to that effect from the Government at Washington. HAMILTON FISH.

To his Excellency J. P. BALDWIN, Governor of Michigan.

MR. THORNTON TO MR. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Governor-General of Canada stating that the Canadian steamer *Chicora*, carrying an ordinary commercial freight and no war stores, has been prevented from passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Superintendent stating, as is reported, that he would not allow the vessel to go through even empty. His Excellency has, therefore, requested me to convey to you his hope that the Government of the United States will give orders that the above-mentioned canal shall remain on the same footing as regards Canadian vessels as the Welland Canal is with regard to vessels of the United States, there being no intention to send through the canal any munitions of war for the expedition which is about to proceed to the Red River settlement, and that the *Chicora* and other vessels of that class will be allowed to pass through. Any difficulty which may have existed with the inhabitants of that settlement has now been amicably arranged, and a liberal act for the government of that country as a province has been passed by the Canadian Parliament, and the delegates from the Convention representing the whole population of the Fort Garry District have acknowledged themselves well dealt with and satisfied. The expedition, therefore, which is now being sent to that settlement, is in no way to bear a hostile character. It will be a peaceful expedition, with the object of maintaining good order in that district, and of insuring the regular and harmonious establishment of the new Government.

I have the honor, &c., &c.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

To Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

In a telegram to Gov. BALDWIN, Mr. DAVIS, on the 16th of May, recapitulates the assurances of the British Minister and continues:

"Under these circumstances the President directs me to say that the Government of the United States does not desire to oppose the passage of the *Chicora* and other vessels of that class through the canal in the jurisdiction of the United States, so long as they do not carry troops and munitions of war."

Under date of the 17th of May, Mr. DAVIS informed Minister THORNTON of the action of the President, to which Mr. THORNTON replies:

"I shall feel much obliged to you if you will convey to the President my best thanks for the decision which has been reached. I may add that since writing my note of the 16th inst., information has reached me that the Canadian steamer *Chicora* was a regular trader on the line between Collingwood and Lake Superior, and carried when she was prevented from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal nothing but goods for the Hudson's Bay Company."

SAULT STE. MARIE, May 23.—Col. OFFLEY, the American commandant, has notified Col. BOLTON that a number of suspicious characters have passed through the canal. Consequently the guard has been doubled, and there is considerable excitement on the reports of an intended Fenian attack, and the volunteers have been warned to be in readiness for action.

OTTAWA, May 23.—It is rumored today that it is the intention of the Government to commence at once a survey of the Sault Ste. Marie portage, to determine whether it is practicable to construct a canal on the Canadian side.

The State Sportsmen's Association—Election of Officers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23.—The State Sportsmen's Association met here this evening. There were twelve clubs represented, and over 100 delegates were present. All the officers were present. Considerable routine business was transacted. The Association refused to amend the rules for trap-shooting so as to allow for the non-explosion of caps. The subject of "sights" in rifles and pistols was discussed at considerable length. Utica was designated as the place for holding the next annual meeting. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

Mr. CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON, of Utica, President; W. H. Bowman, of Rochester, and S. T. Murray, of Niagara Falls, Vice-Presidents; John B. Sage, of Buffalo, Recording Secretary; W. M. Storrs, of Utica, Corresponding Secretary, and S. M. Spencer, of Rochester, Treasurer.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Return of Count D'Eu from Paraguay—The Argentine Revolt—Sanitary Condition of Rio—An Earthquake at Sea.

LISBON, May 23.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived late on Saturday afternoon, bringing dates to the 2d of May. Count D'EU, the Brazilian commander in the recent Paraguayan war, had arrived home, where he had met with a splendid reception. The volunteers were also returning from Paraguay....The Province of Entre Rios, in the Argentine Republic, had declared war against the National Government. The vomito, after raging with unusual virulence, has disappeared from Rio, and clean bills of health were issued to vessels departing from that port.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commander NICHOLSON, of the United States steamer *Benicia*, in a report dated the 24th, at Rio Janeiro, mentions that on the evening of the 20th of March, at 7:55, while at about latitude 12° south, longitude 34° 40' west, two very distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt. The ship was heading south south-west, one-half west, when two large meteors were observed, one falling to the zenith from the south-east, the other from near the star Compas to the west. Immediately afterward the two shocks were felt, the first lasted about four seconds and the other about three. The vibrations were distinctly felt, and were accompanied by a noise resembling thunder. The sky was clear at the time excepting a low bank of cumulus clouds in the south-west. Soon after a thick haze obscured the horizon.

THE INDIANS.

Danger to Settlers—The Fort Ripley Military Reservation—The Big Horn Expedition—Action of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of War today reported to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution, that until a new military post shall be established further to the north, the Fort Ripley Military Reservation, with its existing facilities for quartering and supplying a garrison, will be required for the protection of the settlers against Indians, and cannot be wholly relinquished without detriment to the public interests; but it is recommended that all that portion lying east of the Mississippi River, except such tract as the Secretary of War shall designate and set apart as a reserve, be restored by law to the body of public lands and opened to settlement.

ACTION ON THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

The President has replied to a resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to the Big Horn Mountains Mining and Exploring Association. The number, according to the newspaper report, is about two thousand members. Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, reports that the Association has agents all over the country, and will be able to muster a large force. The original design, it has been represented, was to prospect for settlement the unceded Indian lands in the Big Horn country, and, according to the newspaper statements, drive out the Indians. Since, however, the Government has looked with disfavor upon the project, it is declared that the purpose is to prospect the country or slopes of the Big Horn; or as stated by the Executive Committee of the Association, the opening of whatever country in Northern Wyoming the people by law have the right to explore and settle upon. The President declines allowing the expedition to start at present, in view of the contemplated conference with RED CLOUD, who is on his way to Washington with other prominent Indians.

The Raid on the Kansas Pacific—Official Correspondence of the Military Authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The telegraphic correspondence between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. POPE, concerning the recent Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, shows that Gen. WOODS has been placed in charge of the whole line of the road west of Wallace, and furnished with four companies of cavalry to pursue the Indians, and three of infantry for the protection of laborers. Gen. SHERMAN issued the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, May 18.

Gen. John Pope, Commanding Department of the Missouri, St. Louis:

The most energetic measures possible should be made to hunt down and destroy that party of Indians that made the attack on the railroad on the Sandy. No Indian should be allowed respite between the railroads.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Helena:

Your dispatches are received. Of course that party that murdered the railroad men on the Big Sandy should be pursued to the death. Citizens organized as volunteers may engage in the pursuit in their own interest, but should not pass more than one march north of the Union Pacific Road unless in close pursuit of the actual murderers. No Indians can now be between the two railroads, and the sooner they are cleaned out the better. In a recent case between Fort Hayes and Camp Supply, the Indians on being captured turned out to be white men in disguise. Such men are as bad, if not worse, than the Indians, and are not entitled to mercy. I hardly think any of RED CLOUD's Sioux can be so far south as Big Sandy, but if so, not one should be spared if found in possession of the stolen stock.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Riot Among the Chinese in San Francisco—Destruction of the Joss House—Arrival from Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Small-pox has made its appearance in this city, and two cases were today reported in the hospital....A riot occurred yesterday among the Chinese in this city, during which the Joss House was destroyed. Pistols, knives and iron bars were freely used, and a number of the Chinese were wounded. The Police gathered in large numbers and succeeded in dispersing the rioters....SAMUEL J. BRIDGE, United States Appraiser of this city, has resigned that position, after having served twenty-nine years in San Francisco and Boston. The treasure shipments overland to New-York during the past week amount to $150,000 in coin. Light rains have fallen, accompanied with cool winds, which have greatly improved the crops in the southern counties....The ship *Niagara* arrived today from Hong Kong, bringing over 800 Chinese passengers. Small-pox having broken out on board, she was detained at Quarantine.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meetings of the New-England Association at Boston—Addresses by Prominent Advocates of the Cause—Reasons Given by Mr. Garrison.

BOSTON, May 23.—The New-England Woman Suffrage Association held the first of three meetings this evening in Tremont Temple. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE called the meeting to order. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK was chosen President, and, with Mrs. HOWE, Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, ROBERT COLLYER, WILLIAM H. CHANNING and WENDELL PHILLIPS address the meeting. Mr. CLARK said the question was not one that could be put down by ridicule. It did not come from women, but from men who believed the time had come for women to aid men in all they do. He gloried in the advance woman had made since the era of Christianity, and contended that her companionship in the professions had not made her less feminine or delicate, and mixed schools made women more womanly and men more manly. The broader the base of public opinion was made the more substantial it became. Mrs. HOWE used the same argument, though in a more poetic way; and though suffering from a bad cold, made her remarks decidedly acceptable. The best men and most delightful, she said, including Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, George W. Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher and John Stuart Mill, were with the women in the work, and asserted that Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE had done more for negro suffrage than any male advocate of the measure. WM. LLOYD GARRISON gave twelve reasons why women should vote:

1. They have the same natural and inalienable rights, and the same common interests, as men.
2. They have as much concern in the establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquillity, in providing for the common defense, promoting the common welfare, and in securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, as have men.
3. They are naturally as capable of understanding and determining what laws will be equitable and what measures effective to these ends, as men.
4. They have as strong a love of country and as exalted and pure patriotism, as men.
5. They are taxed without representation and in various ways by unjust legislation.
6. They are made amenable to the laws even to the extent of capital punishment laws, which they have no part in enacting, and to which their consent has never been asked or given.
7. Deprived of the ballot they have no means of self-protection against legal and judicial injustice.
8. With the ballot they will possess an equal share of political powers, and thus be able to redress every wrong.
9. All caste legislation is oppressive.
10. A Government which excludes one half of the population from all participation in its affairs is not a Government of the people.
11. To make sex a ground of exclusion from the possession and exercise of equal rights is as unjustifiable and tyrannical as it has been to make color of skin the ground of similar abuse.
12. To withhold it from women is to assign them to a state of guardianship through sheer usurpation and the strong arm of brute force, and consequently tends injuriously to affect the character, policy and destiny of a country, and to make a pure and just administration of government utterly impracticable.

Rev. ROBT. COLLYER assured the ladies that he was on their side, and he wondered that in a free nation like this, their demand was not acceded to without argument. Mr. CHANNING thought woman had the same right to address the intellect from the rostrum, as to appeal to the passions from the stage. He paid a warm tribute to the influence of MARGARET FULLER in the cause of woman's elevation. Mr. PHILLIPS eloquently appealed to the sense of justice of the community to give woman the power to protect themselves.

Mysterious Murder in a North Carolina Village—An Ex-State Senator the Victim.

PELHAM, May 23.—A shocking murder, resulting in the death of one of the Republican Ex-Senators of this State, occurred at Yanceyville on Saturday evening last. It was one of the most remarkable tragedies that ever occurred in North Carolina. On Saturday evening J. W. STEVENS, the Ex-Senator, who had that day attended a public meeting in the town, was missed by his family. Search was made Saturday night all over the place, but without success. On Sunday morning the search was resumed, and after looking everywhere else the Court-house was searched. The keys to all the private and jury rooms were found except one, and that room was locked. The door was burst open and Mr. STEVENS was found dead, dangling from a beam, with a rope around his neck and his clothing saturated with blood. A deep gash in his breast showed that he had been stabbed to the heart, and another wound showed that the assassin's dagger had penetrated the unfortunate victim's throat. It is supposed that he was inveigled into the room by his assassins on the plea of business and then foully murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the bloody deed has yet been obtained. The people of all political opinions express great regret at this horrible occurrence, and active efforts are being made to ferret out the murderers.

New-Hampshire Railroad Matters—The Contract of the Concord and Northern Roads.

CONCORD, N. H., May 23.—Messrs. R. N. WATERS and S. T. STODDARD, citizens of Massachusetts, and stockholders of the Northern Railroad, have filed a bill in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court, for the purpose of breaking up the recent contract between the Concord and Northern Railroads. The bill also asks for a temporary injunction forbidding the officers of the Northern Road from all proceedings under that contract until the case is decided. Upon this latter request a hearing is to be had before the District Judge, DANIEL CLARKE, at Manchester on Monday next. If this injunction is granted the Concord road goes back into the control of its directors, but if refused the contract is in force during the pending of the suit; in other words, the question for Judge CLARK to decide on Monday is, who shall control the Concord Railroad while the suit is pending. Whichever party is beaten in the Circuit Court will doubtless appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Base-Ball—The Atlantics in Washington and the Athletics in Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The Atlantics of Brooklyn beat the Olympics of this city, today, 39 to 7. A large crowd of people were present to witness the game, which, up to the fifth inning, was close and exciting, but from that inning to the close of the game the Atlantics had all their own way, evidently surprising their opponents by some heavy batting. The following is the score by innings:

Olympics	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Atlantics	0	5	0	0	0	9	10	5	10	—39

The Atlantics play the Nationals to-morrow.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Athletics of Philadelphia beat the Harvards today at a game of base-ball by a score of 20 to 8. The attendance was the largest ever gathered on the Union Base-ball Grounds. The following is the score by innings:

Athletics	0	2	10	1	3	2	2	0	0	—20
Harvards	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	—8

Umpire—Mr. BORROWS, of Tri-Mountain. Time of game, two hours and fifteen minutes.

The School Trustee Scandal—Close of the Case.

The trial of Mr. HENNESSY, the School Trustee accused of having appointed Miss MARY CANNON to a position as school-teacher for the consideration of $100, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, before the Committee of the Board of Education. Commissioners, GROSS, SANDS and LEWIS were present. The attendance was not large. A few ladies were present as spectators.

The first witness for the defense was THOMAS SULLIVAN, who testified that he knew both parties; was spoken to by the lady about her getting an appointment; she went to his church; was a nice and attentive girl; neither party had said anything about compensation in the matter; had known HENNESSY many years. On cross-examination, witness only meant to imply that she was an attentive girl, as far as he could see.

Mr. TIMMONY was recalled by the defense. He remembered the charter election of the 7th of last December; was under the impression that it was a very fine day and evening.

On cross-examination witness at first did not remember anything about a heavy snow-storm early last December, but afterward remembered that trains were stopped and that there was sleighing; could not say whether the storm was on the 6th or 8th of December; he knew the 7th came on a Tuesday.

The defense here rested their case.

In rebuttal, Mr. VANDERPOEL called Mr. VANDERHOOFF, who was connected with the Bowery Savings Bank. Miss CANNON had an account with that Bank in 1869; on the 15th of November she drew $100; on the 1st of October she had drawn $150, leaving a balance in her favor of $217; she had kept an account there since 1867.

Cross-examined—Miss CANNON had not said what she drew the money for.

Mr. VANDERPOEL asked Mr. HARNETT if the letters written to Mr. HENNESSY had been found.

Counsel answered that they had not.

Mr. FISHER was called for the prosecution. Mr. BURNS had told him that HENNESSY had said he would give $50 to get Miss CANNON appointed.

The prosecution rested.

Mr. GROSS stated that the testimony being all in, unless counsel desired to make any remarks, the case was called and the report of the Committee would be made to the Board of Education at their next meeting, if possible.

After some remarks from counsel the hearing before the Committee was concluded.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS MAIN AND CITY OF PARIS.

The mails of the steam-ship *Main*, from Bremen May 1 and Southampton May 10, were distributed in this City early yesterday morning. At 2 o'clock this morning the arrival of the *City of Paris*, with Liverpool advices to May 12 and Queenstown to May 13, was reported. The news thus at hand is later by five days than that received by the *Cuba*.

Since Prince BONAPARTE has returned to Auteuil, a squad of *sergents de ville* and a sentinel do duty around his dwelling.

The London *Times* has authority to contradict, in the most positive terms, the statement of the *Gaulois* that the French Ambassador has demanded a criminal prosecution of M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS and his associates. No such application has been made.

Mr. BRIGHT is now staying in Carnarvonshire, and the *Carnarvon Herald* reports that his health has not much improved within the past few days, the progress made after his arrival at the sea-side not having been fully sustained. The right honorable gentleman has suffered from an attack of lumbago, which necessitated the attendance of his medical adviser from Birmingham.

It is proposed to raise a monument to the memory of the late GEORGE CATTERMOLE. Contributions, say the London papers, are received at Coutts', and by any of the following gentlemen: Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Frith, R. A., Mr. Evans, of Eton College, Mr. E. Franks, India Office, and Mr. S. C. Hall, *Art Journal* office.

M. JULES LERMINA, the writer in the *Gaulois* who lately amused himself by reading at a public meeting the draft of a plebiscite sentencing the Emperor to imprisonment with hard labor for life, had been tried for his pleasantry, and condemned to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000f. His counsel argued in vain that, the *plebiscite* being an appeal to the sovereign people, the Empire (for all but necessary executive purposes) was suspended during the plebiscitary period. The tribunal immediately afterward sentenced M. LISSAGARAY to a year's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for a speech at an electoral meeting, and punished less severely another culprit.

In his speech on the occasion of the closing of the Customs Parliament in Berlin, the King of Prussia said: "The treaties of commerce concluded with the United States and Mexico have obtained your unanimous approbation. I have a conviction that the guarantee obtained by these treaties in favor of the rights of German commerce, of navigation, and of the natives of Germany residing in these distant countries, will not only encourage economic relations with these States, but will also be a pledge of attachment for those of our fellow-citizens who live far from the common Fatherland."

The *Times* announces, on May 10, the death of one of the oldest members of the House of Peers—the Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY, the joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. The Most Noble GEORGE HORATIO CHOLMONDELEY, fifth Earl and second Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY, Earl of Rocksavage, Baron CHOLMONDELEY, of Nampwich, in the county palatine of Chester, and Baron NEWBURGH, of the Isle of Anglesey, all in the Peerage of Great Britain—Viscount CHOLMONDELEY and Baron NEWBURGH, of Kells, in the County of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland—was born at Paris on the 16th of January, 1792.

A two miles and half length of street tramway was opened in London on May 12, between Whitechapel and Bow Churches. The line is constructed by the North Metropolitan Tramway Company, and the works have been carried out by Messrs. FISHER and PARRISH, American contractors, who have successfully supplied Liverpool and Dublin with similar conveniences. The long straight road through Mile-end and Stepney was in a state of tremendous excitement during the whole of the day, and the crowds were so great and so impudent that nothing but the most anxious care on the part of the manager and his staff of officials prevented the offering up of one or two Whitechapel youths on the shrine of modern improvement. At the termini of the line the crowds blocked up the thoroughfare completely during the mid-day hours.

The Municipal Council of Paris had been occupied with the question of the Roman Circus in the Rue Monge. The Prefect pointed out the impossibility of burdening the already overtaxed resources of the city for any object purely artistic. Ultimately, however, the decision was taken that the Municipality should contribute half the sum necessary to buy the site in question, if the State would provide the rest. An interview is understood to have subsequently taken place between M. CHEVREAU and the Minister of the Fine Arts, at which the resolution is said to have been come to that these interesting relics should be purchased, the nation and the city each supplying the sum of 600,000 francs.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following article explanatory of incomplete telegrams received here: "PHILLIPS, the American official, who was arrested nearly two months ago on board one of the homeward-bound steamers on the charge of forgery and embezzlement of United States funds to the amount of $40,000, has been brought before the Queenstown Magistrates, after the expiration of several remands. The United States Consul at this port, who is prosecuting in the case, applied for a further postponement, stating that the documents to sustain the charge against the prisoner had not yet arrived. In compliance with the wishes of the Magistrates, he telegraphed to New-York on the 2d of May to know whether the charge of forgery could be sustained, and received a reply to the effect that the affidavits had been sent four weeks previously, but that others, the contents of which were not stated, were on their way in charge of a special messenger. On the 4th the Consul telegraphed again to say that unless the messenger brings evidence of forgery the prisoner would be discharged, and the message received in reply was simply 'Messenger sailed—hold on money.' It appears that the prisoner was Deputy Collector of Customs at New-York, and the frauds are alleged to have been committed by him while acting in that capacity. The Magistrates expressed much dissatisfaction at the dilatory and slovenly action of the United States officials, but granted a postponement till May 9, detaining the prisoner in custody."

ELECTION IN FRANCE.

The Vote on the Plebiscitum—Peaceful Progress of the Polling—An Estimate of the Figures—Past and Present—Paris During the Vote Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 9, 1870.

The decisive day has passed, and passed without any of the commotions dreaded by the Government, or any of the violent victories which the revolutionary party really wished for, although protesting the contrary. When this letter shall reach you, the telegraph will have made known the final official results of yesterday's vote, but at this moment these results are not even known by the Minister of the Interior. I have already stated that the Minister expected to have full returns during the night. This delay, compared with the other epochs of a *plebiscitum*, is caused by the fact that this time the *plebiscitum* was voted in a single day. It was, therefore, to be supposed that the counting of the votes would, on this occasion demand a much longer time—the difficulty being augmented by the lack of telegraphic communications in several of the communes. All the votes of one department are first brought together and then transmitted to the Minister of the Interior in Paris, and this work is accomplished with great difficulty, especially with the formalities which are required for that operation at the present time. Thus last night at 1 o'clock, (the hour announced as that when the total result would be known at the Tuileries,) the Minister of the Interior was in possession not only of very imperfect returns from the Departments, but had not yet obtained the complete result of the voting in all the *arrondissements* of Paris. In order to facilitate the voting in a single day, it was found necessary to increase the number of voting offices in Paris and the other large cities. Besides the Mayor's offices, other polls were established in the Communal School buildings and elsewhere. At 7 o'clock last night the official number of votes for the Department of the Seine, that is to say, for Paris and the arrondissements of St. Denis and Sceaux, were as follows: 18,000 "No" and 110,000 "Yes." The official figures at this moment for Paris are these: "No," 180,817; "Yes," 111,382, which gives a majority of [illegible] in the "Noes." For the entire Department of the Seine the result is as follows: "No," 184,946; "Yes," 138,[illegible]; difference in favor of the "Noes," 46,[illegible], which proves that almost all the "Noes," (with the exception of about [illegible]) are from Paris. The abstentionists in the Department of the Seine were [illegible]. In adding up the "Noes," and "Yes" and the abstentions, the result is [illegible]. But as there are not more than 460,000 electors inscribed in this department, and that the number of voters is always much below this number, we must recognize that almost every one took an extreme interest in the result. I insist particularly upon the Department of the Seine, which, apart from St. Denis and Sceaux, which have hardly more than 30,000 voters, consists exclusively of the capital, and, according to the admission of every one in France, that vote is the most important. If we compare this vote with that of 1869, we find that the majority of "Noes" is much more considerable, a difference we must ascribe to a greater liberty, degenerative even into license, and to journals whose task has been to excite the working classes against the Emperor.

On the other hand, if we compare the actual figures with those of the recent elections in Paris for the Corps Legislatif, we find the result considerably more favorable to the Government, which has gained forty-five thousand votes. The entire result for all *France*, known at the moment that I am writing at the Ministry of the Interior, from whence I have just come, is the following: 6,782,[illegible] "Yes" to 1,419,[illegible] "No" are wanting still the results from eight *arrondissements*, from Algeria, and from the army and navy. These above results are not yet known to the journals, and will only be published this afternoon. If we count approximatively the votes of the army and navy, of which the great majority will necessarily vote "Yes," as well as in the navy and in Algeria, it is to be supposed that the complete and final number of the "Yes," which can only be known after the official counting of the votes in the Corps Legislatif on Thursday, we may estimate that this number will attain, perhaps go beyond, seven millions. This result will certainly be enormous, and will surpass anything that the Government expected. According to its own confidential admissions it would have been extremely satisfied to have had 6,500,000 "Yes." It may, in truth, be very well pleased, for in 1851, during the *plebiscitum* for decennial Presidency, when France had just come out from a revolution and was thirsting for order, the number of "Yes" was 7,473,431; and in 1852, when this same thirst still existed, it was 7,824,189. A difference of 800,000 less when France rested by eighteen years of order and of calm is certainly, in view of the sort of revolutions which occurs periodically every seventeen years, a most unexpected result. It was, in fact, so very unexpected by the revolutionary party itself, that in view of the figure of five millions which it was convinced, according to its calculations, the "yes" vote would not surpass, it was preparing through its irreconcilable organs for a revolution by force, by the following reasoning: "Never was tyranny proclaimed by so great a majority as in 1851 and 1852. There was only the seven-ninths of the electors who voted, so that if a nation had the right or the possibility of killing itself, France would have committed suicide in 1852. Most happily, a generation which passes away cannot condemn a nation to death or opprobrium. So the present generation intends victoriously to wash from France the stains of infamy which has marked it during the past eighteen years of despotism. All our letters from the provinces assure an immense triumph of 'No.' But without deluding ourselves with fallacious hopes, sure of our success, we will content ourselves with the following estimate of the situation which is to us the death warrant of the Empire. The electoral body in France is about ten millions, counting five hundred thousand increase since 1852. In order that the Empire may have a victory in proportion to that of 1852, it must have eight millions of 'Yes.' Every figure below this is a defeat, but if the Empire should have, as we are well persuaded it will have, five millions, less one single vote, it no longer represents the majority of the suffrages of the country—is in a minority—and from that moment has no longer the right to govern. Its existence is illegal and legality is against it." I cite this argumentation of all the organs of the revolutionary party to prove that this party was fully decided, if the *plebiscitum* had not commanded more than five millions of votes, to push the country into a revolution and to prove the legality of it. For this reason if the votes should attain the figure of seven millions the Government and the Emperor himself will be greatly rejoiced. It will perhaps astonish my readers that the question should be put by every one as for or against the Empire, while in fact the *plebiscitum* is to decide simply between the new liberal Constitution and the arbitrary Constitution of 1852. It is the natural result of the condition of things. All the reports of the Mayors of the Prefects, all the letters of the Deputies from their provinces, and my own personal investigations in Paris among the lower classes, attest that for the masses the question was none other than, "For the Emperor," or "Against the Emperor." And this proves to what an extent the French Press still fails in political sense, how great is its ignorance and to what a point it is devoid of feeling, of conscience and of personal views. Always floating between the revolutionary chiefs which have repeated continually that to vote the *plebiscitum* was to vote for imperial tyranny, and the agents of the authority who also repeat that voting against it was to vote against the Empire, they have no other opinions, no other convictions but those imposed upon them. And for this reason it is not possible to have a middle party in France for a long time yet, between the arbitrary power of the Government and the revolution, because there is no sentiment of individual independence.

PARIS DURING THE VOTE.

Contrary to what was expected, no disorderly demonstrations occurred in Paris yesterday. The popular vote in the Mayor's office and the supplementary sections was taken with a truly exemplary regularity and calmness. Certainly, a stranger passing through Paris yesterday, and looking upon the crowds in the streets, at the railway-stations going off to the country or to the Bois de Bologne to the races, would never have supposed for a moment that he was in a city agitated by a *plebiscitum*. No disturbance, no unusual gatherings, no over-crowding even about the polls. A rumor was spread that a violent manifestation was in preparation for the evening in some of the *arrondissements* at the moment of the sorting of the votes; this was due to the advice given by the irreconcilable journals of the previous evening, for as many voters as possible to penetrate into the voting-halls, in order to be present at the sorting. The Prefect of Police published in the afternoon an order, warning peaceable citizens not to collect in places where disorder was likely to occur, or that they would be dispersed by force. It does not appear that the Prefect had occasion to fulfill his menace. No soldiery were visible during the whole day; the military uniforms were kept in the background, the Police being, however, in full force. In the barracks all the measures were taken to call out the troops at a moment's warning. Near the Barracks of the Prince Eugene, Place du Chateau d'Eau, cries were heard of "Down with the Empire," "Long live the Republic;" but these demonstrations were feeble, and were not followed either by conflicts or arrests. What is more serious, however, is that in the army several cases of insubordination are reported, with manifest proofs that for a long time the irreconcilables have been at work in their midst. The regiment in the Prince Eugene voted "No" by a large majority.

THE BAYONNE MYSTERY.

The Coroner's Inquest Continued—The Mystery Grows Deeper—Was Charles Doffeldecker Murdered or Did he Commit Suicide—Conflicting Statements—Large Reward Offered by His Family for Evidence.

The inquest on the body of the late CHARLES DOFFELDECKER, of Bergen, who was found dead on the strand at Saltersville, near Bayonne, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, under suspicious circumstances, was resumed last evening, in the old Bergen Common Council Chamber, before Coroner BURNS. A large number of spectators were present, who manifested deep interest in the proceedings.

W. A. CHASE, a conductor on the dummy road, testified that personally he knew nothing about the affair; on Wednesday last a man living in Bayonne, named RAFFERS, told witness that he heard the deceased had been at MIKE SMYTH's saloon, and had $400 in his possession.

LEWIS STEVENS being sworn, deposed that on last Tuesday morning he met the deceased on Bergen-avenue, walking toward Greenville, smoking a pipe; he was alone and appeared in his usual manner.

MICHAEL SMYTH, saloon-keeper, swore the deceased was not in his establishment on the day of his death.

WILLIAM SCRIVENS deposed that he knew deceased, and had large money dealings with him; was with him the evening before his death in MAY's house; on the previous Friday paid him $50 in behalf of Franklin Fire Engine Company, of which deceased was treasurer; deceased told witness he would attend a meeting of the fire company on Wednesday evening; witness never took a receipt from deceased; witness then detailed his own movements during that Tuesday; witness thought deceased was a little duller than usual when in his company the night before his death; he was generally somewhat cheerful; about two weeks previous deceased told witness to hunt him up some work, as he was short of money and expected the company to be calling on him for the $600 he had belonging to them, and part of which he had used; told witness he would raise money in July to build upon some lots he had purchased; witness usually made up the accounts of the deceased; did not know he was embarrassed financially; considered him a man of sound mind, and always found him rigidly honest; think the deceased could pay the company the money, and undoubtedly would do so had he lived.

EUGENE RINGWOOD, a conductor on the dummy road, being sworn, said he saw no man on that Tuesday coming toward the dummy with his clothes wet.

JOHN SHIVERY, being sworn, said he was cleaning his boat on Tuesday about noon, when he found a hat floating on the edge of the water about a hundred yards in a straight direction from where the deceased was discovered; saw no person nor heard no strange noise in the neighborhood on that day; it was high water that day at three minutes past ten in the forenoon; saw no boats there that day; there was sufficient water where deceased was found to drown him if he waded to between 11 and 12; the hat was as wet as could be; could have heard any outcry from where the man was found, if any.

CHARLES SCHRINER deposed that he lived in Greenville, and was told that on Tuesday a man got on the dummy near "Fiddler's Bend," about four o'clock, and his coat was soiled with wet sand; a Mr. BEHLER told him in his saloon; did not tell witness who the man was that got on the car; BEHLER told him he might identify him if he saw him again.

ALEXANDER FOX, a workman of the deceased for two years, testified that he last saw him alive on Tuesday morning last in Bergen; assigned witness work that day, and told him he was going to Jersey City for lentils; noticed nothing unusual about him; thinks the hat found near deceased was not as large as his but of the same style and color and smaller ribbon.

CHARLES ICHRVEUS was recalled, and said the hat found did not belong to the deceased.

In consequence of the hat produced as found near the deceased being denied to have belonged to him, both by his wife, one of his employes and an intimate friend, as well as the absence of the man BEHLER, who stated that he saw a man wearing a dark tweed coat, soiled with wet sand and who wore a black moustache, get on the dummy about 4 or 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, and take a seat near the engine, the jurors deemed it necessary to demand an adjournment, which was fixed for Wednesday evening.

When the adjournment took place, the Coroner observed that he was quite satisfied on the first evening of the investigation as to the cause of his death, and that the jury should disregard the assertion that a man got on the dummy adjacent to that place, an hour after the deceased being discovered, but the jurors very shrewdly remarked, that it was possible for a man who committed a presumed crime to conceal himself for a while if he feared being seen.

The immediate relatives taboo the belief that the deceased committed suicide, and assert he was murdered. Yesterday F. DAFFELDECKER, brother of the deceased, got bills printed offering a reward of $5,000 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. As BEHLER will be summoned to testify on Wednesday evening, his evidence is awaited with anxiety.

Remonstrance Against the Bill Relating to Foreign Insurance Companies.

A large number of prominent merchants and others doing business in this City have sent a remonstrance to Gov. HOFFMAN against the bill relating to foreign insurance companies, passed by the last Legislature. They ask him to disapprove the act, for the following reasons:

1. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of commerce, that the merchant should have at all times adequate facilities for obtaining insurance against fire. The existing facilities for obtaining insurance are barely adequate to meet the wants of trade, and the effect of this law would be to largely restrict and diminish the means of obtaining it.

2. The foreign insurance companies doing business in the City of New-York are necessary in order to supply the demand for insurance. The large capital which they respectively have invested in the business of insurance adds so much to the volume of active capital available for other branches of industry. Their great strength enables them to issue policies for a large amount on a single risk. Such policies are necessary to merchants doing a considerable business.

3. The effect of this law would be not to place foreign and domestic insurance companies upon the same footing in respect to their local rights and liabilities, but to discriminate in favor of the latter and against the former, to such an extent as to destroy their usefulness if not to drive them from the country.

Hence it is in the interest of monopoly, unjust to the merchants and to the foreign insurance companies, who have always faithfully performed their obligations to the public they have undertaken to serve.

4. The existence of the agencies in this City of foreign insurance companies of known strength and respectability, is one of the main reliances of the foreign merchant in his transactions with this country, and thus they tend to promote confidence and foster commerce.

5. In conclusion, the undersigned would state that the enactment of this bill would seriously inconvenience them, would be injurious to their interests, and deprive them of the right which they now have, to insure in such companies and for such amount as they judge best.

The memorial is signed by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., C. H. Marshall & Co., F. C. Ferguson, resident partner Alsop & Co., Spofford, Tileston & Co., Chas. Luling & Co., Renauld Francois and many others.

Mr. W. A. McFARLAND, in an argument before the Governor, against the act in question, characterized it as a bill founded upon principles at war with sound political economy,—principles of exclusion and monopoly that the Christian world has long since outgrown, and even pagan nations are rapidly discarding.

Singular Death at Oldham, N. J.

MICHAEL O'ROURKE, living at Oldham, N. J., died yesterday morning, from injuries received on Thursday morning. On Wednesday, O'ROURKE, while very drunk, picked up a heavy table which he threw at his wife, striking her on the breast. She escaped through the door to the front of the house. He then shut the door, using an opprobious epithet to her, and she sat down on the remains of an old windlass which stood over the well. About 1 o'clock, or between that and 2 o'clock, he came out again, expressing a determination to kill her, laying hold of her by the throat, and attempting to push her over the cellar-door, when he fell upon a piece of broken post which projects about a foot from the ground, and it was claimed by the wife that this fall caused his death. The people of the district suspecting foul play, requested Coroner BUTTERWORTH to have a post-mortem examination made, which was done by Drs. QUIN and WARNER, when the Jury returned the following verdict: That MICHAEL O'ROURKE came to his death from injuries received during a scuffle with his wife on Thursday morning, 19th inst., and the jury exonerate her from all blame in the matter.

Serious Fire in Oak-Street.

About 9 o'clock last evening a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartment of WILLIAM SMITH, on the third floor of the tenement No. [illegible] Oak-street, setting fire to the premises. The flames were not extinguished until serious damage had been done. The losses are as follows: Smith, $200; Morris Vail, third floor, front, $[illegible]; fourth floor, front, Henry Kappel, $300, and J. Martin, rear of same floor, $100; William Bayley, occupying the first floor as a liquor-store and the second floor as a dwelling, lost $300, principally in damage by water; none of these losses are met by insurance. The building, which is owned by DAVID WILLIAMS, will require $1,000 for repairs, and is insured for $3,000 in the Continental.

HARTFORD, May 23.—BROWN & BRO.'s paper-mill in South Manchester, was burned on Sunday morning. Loss estimated at $[illegible]; insured for $[illegible].

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Wendell Phillips' Advice to the Working Men.

The Old Anti-Slavery Leaders on a New Track—The Rights of the Working Men Discussed—Tyranny of the Moneyed Aristocracy—Sam Wark Government, Corporations, Speculators and Politicians Sharply Criticised.

[Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.]

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

The eight-hour movement originated a few years ago in the brain of a Massachusetts mechanic, then, and still a laboring man,—Mr. IRA STEWART. It spread rapidly, but still has its stronghold in our State. It has had to struggle under the disadvantages of an inadequate advocacy, and has had to bear the burdens also of other and more obnoxious projects. In order to put the reform, pure and simple, before the public, the Eight-hour League was organized, and this Society has just held its first Convention under the powerful patronage of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who lends all his social and political influence, and personal ability to the working men, who have entrusted it thus far with little other aid than his. At this Convention Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, the ablest woman advocate of woman's rights, resident in Massachusetts, Mr. CHANNING, Mrs. BROCKWOON, Mrs. HOWE and others, as well as representative working men, addressed the meeting.

The great speech of the evening was that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which embodies and eloquently presents the philosophy of the new movement, which, let me add, is taking deep root here, and is certain before long to make itself felt both in our State and National politics. With these views, therefore, I had the speech reported in full for your journal.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very glad to feel, as I do most sincerely, after knowing the debates of today, how unnecessary it is for any but the absolutely working men themselves to state their own case. We used to say in these meetings, three and four years ago, that the working man needed some more trained and disciplined voice to argue his question. That is no doubt still true as the general, but I think, Mr. Chairman, that the brain-weakness of the laboring movement is not in the lack of leaders from their own ranks. There are as many men in the ranks of what are called the working men of Massachusetts, competent to state and argue their side as in any other class of men. The defect lies in another direction, and that is the difficulty to which MRS. LIVERMORE alluded. The defect lies in that long lack of leisure which has left the mass of the working men ignorant. I think I do not use too strong a term when I say indifferent; but, if not that, not yet to the importance of the question which their thinking members have stated. You may think it a hard criticism to say of a mass of men wronged, that they are indifferent to their wrongs. You may think it a singular charge to bring—as if there could not be a wrong if the man was indifferent to it. One of the gravest evils of a wrong is that it demoralizes a man out of the sensibility to his wrongs. "When you have made a contented slave," said BURKE, "you have made a demoralized man." What is the charge brought against woman? Why, that the mass of women do not want the ballot. To a large extent it may be true. That is no argument. They have been left below that level which would wake them to the rights of their position. The drunkard does not want the temperance movement, the ignorant man does not want schools. Is he not to have schools? The very fact of his neglect is what makes him indifferent to and incapable of measuring the value of that of which he is deprived.

It seems to me that we ought to begin at a point from which the community never does begin. You state this claim of eight hours for a day's labor to the State-street man, and he says to you, "Well, if you work eight hours a day, we cannot make ten per cent, and ten per cent is the capital of the Commonwealth; secure this claim, and we cannot employ capital profitably here to the usual extent." I tell him, in the first place, "I don't care whether you can or not." [Applause.] The first question of a Christian and of a Statesman is, "What is the condition that will make the noblest men and women?" [Renewed applause.]

THE MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Yards of cotton, tons of coal, inquts of metal are not the measure of a civilization; men and women are; and if you told me that the method we are about introducing, or hoping to introduce, would strike down capital to one-half the amount employed today, but would lift the average man and woman a little higher, forty per cent above their present level, I should say, "All hail the discovery!" [Renewed applause.] That is a true civilization." State that in State-street, and you would be considered a fanatic; state it from a pulpit on Sunday, and it is considered a trite. It is so much of an axiom and a truism that the hearer says, "Bless us, can's he tell us something new?" [Laughter.] When a man puts on his Sunday coat and his Christian creed, and his character as a Christian man, and goes to church, he expects to have that doctrine preached to him; but when he puts on the guise of a broker, and carries nothing in his mind for the Sermon on the Mount but the stock list, he thinks it is fanaticism. [Laughter.] When the advocates of slavery piled their blue-books ten feet high, and showed that if it was abolished in the West Indies we could not have any sugar, DR. CHANNING said, "Let it go." Yes! and he knew the negro in order that sugar might be nine cents a pound. [Laughter and applause.] Granted that sugar would not be nine cents a pound, that does not justify grinding up the negro into sugar." We begin at the same point. Granted, if you please, that capital cannot make such profits, that does not prove anything; does not disprove anything, the question is, what will make an educated, thoughtful, self-respecting, self controlling man and woman, worthy of the immortality which God has confided to them?

LIFE DEPENDENT IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.

With that view before me, I place myself in the center of Christendom, and I see this state of things. In England and in this country, too, the statistics of crime and the statistics of death follow the number of crimes committed in ninety days, on an average, and the number of deaths in a thousand, on an average—always bear an exact proportion to the price of bread. I lectured on "Chartism" thirty years ago in this city, and had them by heart, and could repeat them to you to-night for fifteen or twenty minutes, the statistics which would show you that for the last hundred years, the three thermometers that hung side by side and always rose and fell together, were crime, mortality, and the price of wheat. Wheat go up—more crime, more deaths; wheat go down—more marriages, more births, fewer deaths, less crime. [Applause.] It seems a very simple statement; but the Italian poet, the Dante of all history, who drew a picture of hell until men stood aghast, never painted in his immortal epic a fact so terrible in its significance as this simple statement. Interested, it shows you the mass of men stand just on the edge of starvation. Raise the price of a bushel of wheat a little, and down goes a life! Lift it a little on the other side, and down goes virtue! The vast mass of Christian civilization stands just on the dividing, invisible line. MASSINGER said: "You get into heaven by crossing over a bottomless pit, on a line so fine as hardly to be a hundredth part of a spider's web in thickness, and if you tread to the right or the left you fall." No poetry, no pathos; hard, cold, leaden figures, written upon the wall of the history of nations. They show you that the whole human race stands so near the very verge of starvation that a shilling's difference in the price of a quarter of wheat sends a thousand men over into jails. That is Christian civilization!

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

Go into the streets of New-York to-day. Social science stands there aghast, with feeble hands trying to stem prostitution and intemperance and crime. You probe the question with the philosophers and say, "Can you not give us a panacea? Can you not name a remedy?" And they say, "Yes, we can pick off here a little, and trim down the margin there a bit, but while that great mass of men and women swelter in this hopeless demoralization and ignorance we cannot do much, you cannot expect us to do much." When we went up to the Legislature and asked for a prohibitory law, Gov. ANDREW, you know, stood before the committee and said, "You cannot expect to stay intemperance. It is a crime that grows out of poverty." And then State-street says, "You can't expect to diminish poverty." The Saviour said, "The poor ye have always with you—meaning, if you have not, you cannot go to work and make some." [Laughter.] It is infidelity answering in infidelity, from the different quarters of the pathetic heaven. That is not a necessity, does not begin to be; and if it were, republicanism is not a possibility. We rest our ballot-box on the intelligence, the self-control and the virtue of the millions. If you cannot make the millions intelligent and self-controlling and virtuous, the Declaration of Independence is a sham, our theory is a humbug.

CORRUPTION AMONG RULERS.

Do you know that we have never yet ruled a great city on this continent on the theory of the Declaration of Independence? We never yet have ruled New-York, nor any mass of a quarter of a million of men on the principle of universal suffrage. Toryism looks over to America and says: "Look at New-York! Call you that government?" "There is not a prince," says the NEW-YORK TIMES, "that has not its own special Judge, bought and paid for; pledged to acquit every man who commits a crime. We would like to know," says the London Spectator, "the thing which a man living in New-York, with ten millions of dollars, cannot do." That is the cap-sheaf of our civilization. It always will be so while men work sixteen hours, or twelve hours, or eleven hours a day. It cannot be otherwise.

THE REAL DANGER AHEAD.

I approach this question from those two points. I maintain that it is possible to plan a Christian civilization where the mass of the human race shall not stand in danger of crime and starvation; where they shall be in danger of death, or in danger of pollution, if bread goes up a cent. I claim that it is possible so to arrange the relations of labor to capital that you can have your thoroughly educated intelligent mass, educated men; and my idea of this movement is just the completion of those two terms. Tried by that, I mean by equal terms—I will say every man, when I look on this state. I do not want any Jay Gould's worth forty millions; I am willing to have a Cornelius Vanderbilt instead of one; I am willing to have a score of those instead of one. I do not believe the time will ever come when in the accidents of human nature, without any special virtue or merit on the part of a single individual, wealth may not be some fate; his income flow without his having it, and without being specially guilty. It may become a fact with me. That is not the charge I make. What I claim is that no man is a ruler in this, a Statesman in a Christian civilization while there is a Five Points starving within two miles of his residence. [Loud applause.]

ON THE SOVEREIGN INEQUALITY.

On the inequality that I complain of—the monstrous inequality. Here is a man who begins life, as my friend MR. MOLEAN had said, with nothing. He lives to be seventy, and is worth forty millions. Suppose he is a miser. Has intense love of money, he could, he can buy opportunities for his children. He can fund his own successes in leisure for them, and make them fit to become capable and valuable teachers of their times. That is what he has done in seventy years of life. There is another who started with him; sober, earnest, industrious, thrifty; you cannot allege a parallel case between them. He comes to the seventy years, and does not own the roof over his head; he has not a foot of land to stand on and say, "It is mine;" he has not a dollar to leave to his widow; he has not the means of giving his child education. There they are—the two products of civilization. My charge is, that the definition of the Creator has been frequently true; and if I cannot find a remedy, somebody else will.

BETTER THINGS IN PROSPECT.

But while I believe in a God of justice, I never will believe that any civilization which naturally produces two such men is a reasonable, humane, or a Christian civilization. [Applause.] Here is the knot of the thread that never yet yielded to a difficulty. I will now believe that it does not lie in the human brain to invent a remedy. [Loud applause.] That is my idea of eight hours. We have got to invent our way out of it. I do not care for these temporary owners of mills, these temporary partners of capital. They may be moral, they may be heathen, or they may be ignorant; I do not care in which category they stand. All I know is, the world groups its way onward to a better civilization, and this is one of the groupings. They may laugh at it, they may deride it, they may endeavor to smother it; but it is the tendency of the times, and it will infallibly conquer. [Applause.] How soon it will conquer rests, as MRS. LIVERMORE has said, with you.

WHAT LABOR DEMANDS.

I say this eight-hour movement is the first step toward this good. There are other questions beyond it, there are other questions on each side of it, and they will come in due time; they do not belong to the issue now. When the Confederacy was overshadowed at Richmond, when LINCOLN called for three hundred thousand more, what did the two opposing hosts contend about? LEE did not say, "I am opposed to a tariff." LINCOLN did not say, "I go for giving railroads every alternate section." Gen. GRANT did not say, "I stand here and one of my doctrines is that nothing but gold shall be legal tender." The Confederates did not stand up and say there should be no system of internal improvements. All those questions lay in the hearts of the two parties, but the thing for which they were contending was, which idea should rule the Congress of the United States, Nationality or State Sovereignty? [Applause.] That was the next question, and, like common-sense men, they sank every other. The South put away all its cotton-bales; the North put aside all its financial theories—the South should have a hand or whether we should not have a bank. The question was to settle which idea should take its seat in the Congress of the United States. Now we stand just so. There is capital; here is labor. Capital says: "Labor is well enough; the women know enough to watch a spindle; the men know enough to follow a plough; that is all we want. This man can make the head of a pin; that man can make the point; this girl can move her feet fast enough to make a Connecticut machine run them into the paper." Labor says: "I want my share of the honors and earthly rewards of this world; I want leisure and art; I want literature and history; I want the aspirations for the future; I want the associations of the past." The girl says: "I want to be fit to be a mother; I want to be fit to hold in my right hand the molding of those young beings that God entrusts to my charge." [Applause.] Capital says: "Don't worry yourselves, we will provide a Sunday-school." [Loud laughter and applause.] We do not mean to let the laws of God, when he established the parental relation, be carried out. We will supplant them by a Yankee patent-right, and improve on them. We will say, "Gentlemen, no matter whether your dream shall own one acres of land, or whether another shall have a tariff. It is concentrated—not exclusively, not ignorantly, not narrowly. The working men of this commonwealth put their heels down on nothing but the dishonest issues that have been connected with their cause. They have nothing to say against parties nor in favor of them. They have nothing to say for land, nor against it. The only thing they have to say is, that labor repudiates no debt. She writes on her banner no word that repudiates a great national obligation. [Applause.] Labor went down to fight those battles when Northern capital, and she will never repudiate the debt. A shoddy not that of blood, neither will she that of coin. [Applause.] This cause has no connection with any national dishonesty. Every other financial theory it leaves to come in due time.

WORKING WITH HANDS VS. BRAINS.

Then one word more. What makes the difference between what we call working men with their hands, and working men with their brains? What makes the difference? Nothing but nature. One class has leisure, the other has not. That is the eight-hour movement; it simply demands a share of that leisure. It says, "Give me a chance! I do not say I shall be a Bowditch and understand all mathematics. I do not say I shall be a Girard, able to coin millions out of the business facilities of a great city as he did. I do not say, in the side, thousand men, what did the two opposing hosts contend about? LEE did not say, "I am opposed to a tariff." LINCOLN did not say, "I go for giving railroads every alternate section." Gen. GRANT did not say, "I stand here and one of my doctrines is that nothing but gold shall be legal tender." The Confederates did not stand up and say there should be no system of internal improvements. All those questions lay in the hearts of the two parties, but the thing for which they were contending was, which idea should rule the Congress of the United States, Nationality or State Sovereignty? [Applause.] That was the next question, and, like common-sense men, they sank every other. The South put away all its cotton-bales; the North put aside all its financial theories—the South should have a bank or whether we should not have a bank. The question was to settle which idea should take its seat in the Congress of the United States. Now we stand just so. There is capital; here is labor. Capital says: "Labor is well enough; the women know enough to watch a spindle; the men know enough to follow a plough; that is all we want. This man can make the head of a pin; that man can make the point; this girl can move her feet fast enough to make a Connecticut machine run them into the paper." Labor says: "I want my share of the honors and earthly rewards of this world; I want leisure and art; I want literature and history; I want the aspirations for the future; I want the associations of the past." The girl says: "I want to be fit to be a mother; I want to be fit to hold in my right hand the molding of those young beings that God entrusts to my charge." [Applause.] Capital says: "Don't worry yourselves, we will provide a Sunday-school." [Loud laughter and applause.] We do not mean to let the laws of God, when he established the parental relation, be carried out. We will supplant them by a Yankee patent-right, and improve on them. We will say, "Gentlemen, no matter whether your dream shall own one acres of land, or whether another shall have a tariff. It is concentrated—not exclusively, not ignorantly, not narrowly. The working men of this commonwealth put their heels down on nothing but the dishonest issues that have been connected with their cause. They have nothing to say against parties nor in favor of them. They have nothing to say for land, nor against it. The only thing they have to say is, that labor repudiates no debt. She writes on her banner no word that repudiates a great national obligation. [Applause.] Labor went down to fight those battles when Northern capital, and she will never repudiate the debt. A shoddy not that of blood, neither will she that of coin. [Applause.] This cause has no connection with any national dishonesty. Every other financial theory it leaves to come in due time.

WORKING WITH HANDS VS. BRAINS.

Then one word more. What makes the difference between what we call working men with their hands, and working men with their brains? What makes the difference? Nothing but nature. One class has leisure, the other has not. That is the eight-hour movement; it simply demands a share of that leisure. It says, "Give me a chance! I do not say I shall be a Bowditch and understand all mathematics. I do not say I shall be a Girard, able to coin millions out of the business facilities of a great city as he did. I do not say, in the side, thousand men, what

[illegible] Democratic Editors of the State, to be held at Albany on the 26th inst., and, if possible, the Democratic Press of the State will be represented in convention.

THE CONTEST FOR SUPERVISOR.

A Verdict Directed for the Plaintiff, Subject to the Opinion of the General Term.

The case of The People ex rel. JOHN FOLEY ex. HENRY SMITH, came up yesterday for adjudication in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge BRADY and a jury. As may be remembered, this is a suit in the nature of a quo warranto brought for the purpose of determining whether Mr. FOLEY is not the legal incumbent of the office of Supervisor, now held by Mr. HENRY SMITH. Just a few days since the Court, Judge DONOHUE presiding, upon a motion made by the relator, FOLEY, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor of the City to give him a certificate of appointment, denied the motion, though at the same time holding, as appears by the published opinion, that Mr. FOLEY was entitled to the certificate, that the Board of Canvassers should have certified in his favor.

The pleadings admitted that Mr. FOLEY had the third highest number of votes. The only proofs put in by the plaintiff was to the effect that he demanded the appointment of the office from Mayor Wood, in pursuance of the statute passed by the Legislature of 1869 and 1869. By the terms of the former act it was provided that no member of the Metropolitan Police Commission should be competent to hold any other office; and by the latter (act of 1869) all votes cast at any election for any such member should be absolutely void. At the last November election, WALTER ROCHE received 23,869 votes for Supervisor, HENRY SMITH 22,098, and JOHN FOLEY, 11,268. The Board of Canvassers gave SMITH a certificate, as being the next highest number of votes, and the Mayor afterward administered to him the oath of office.

The defendant put in evidence the certificate of the County Clerk, and the Mayor's certificate appointing Mr. SMITH.

The main questions in the case were, first, whether the law prescribing that all votes cast for a Commissioner of Police should be void is constitutional; and, second, whether even if Mr. SMITH is not entitled to the office, under the law, yet he could hold it without first having received the Mayor's appointment.

Mr. MCKEON objected to the wording of the Mayor's certificate, and Judge BRADY ruled that it should be admitted only for the purpose of showing that Mr. SMITH was appointed.

Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL opened the pleas for a Demurrer of the complaint. He had no doubt of his position, he said, and cited authorities to show that the act prohibiting the voters of the county from voting for a Police Commissioner (HENRY SMITH) as Supervisor, and declaring the votes cast void, was in conflict with the Constitution.

Judge BRADY said that at nisi prius he was not disposed to decide upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, and he thought the question ought to go to the General Term. He would want at least five days to render a decision upon that point. His first impressions were that the act is not unconstitutional.

Mr. MCKEON asked whether, with that impression, the Court would not direct a verdict for the relator. The two Judges before whom the matter had been brought had intimated that the act was not in conflict with the constitution.

Mr. VANDERPOEL submitted that the relator had shown no title whatever, inasmuch as he had no appointment from the Mayor.

Mr. MCKEON urged that if was the election and not the certificate which gave to a person the right to office. The Mayor of the Mayor was merely clerical. The votes cast for SMITH were void votes, and therefore Mr. FOLEY, by election, received the highest number next to those given for Mr. ROCHE.

Judge BRADY said: It is my opinion that under the provisions of the statute it was the duty of the Mayor to issue the certificate. Before reserving the question as to the constitutionality of the law for future consideration, I shall direct a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. FOLEY. As to the propriety of granting a stay of proceedings I will hear counsel to-morrow morning.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the North-western Reformed Church in Madison-Avenue.

The corner-stone of the new North-western Reformed Church, to be erected on the corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, was laid at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of people. A full description of this proposed edifice has already appeared in the TIMES. On opening the exercises, REV. DR. GARRE, the pastor of the congregation that is to worship in the new building, read from the book of Ezra, chapter 3, beginning with the eighth verse, the description of the laying of the foundation of the Temple, when many "who had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid, wept aloud, drowning shouts with a loud voice." After a prayer, which followed the descriptive passage he had read, he remarked, because it was adapted to the feelings of many who were present. There were there, doubtless, who were sad because they knew of the old house in which the congregation once worshipped, and the tears that flowed with it would spring from call up commingled emotions of joy and sorrow. He sincerely hoped that the joy they experienced in anticipation of what the new edifice is to be would outlast their sadness as to what the associations connected with it would now call up commingled emotions of joy and sorrow. He sincerely hoped that the joy they experienced in anticipation of what the new edifice is to be would outlast their sadness as to what the old one had been. The Church which had undertaken the erection of this new building was organized on April 17, 1806, and first numbered 140 members. Their first place of worship was in Franklin-street. It was burned down in 1839, and subsequently the congregation property was otherwise sold, and in 1854 the congregation removed to another church in Twenty-third-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In 1866 this, too, was sold, and the property on which the new church is to be erected was purchased. The building will cost about one hundred thousand dollars. The reverend gentleman then read letters from Rev. Drs. JOHN HALL and DE WITT, regretting their inability to be present.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, after which Dr. GARRE said that this Church is an off-shoot from the first Church established on New-York soil. There was no reason to believe that men here lifted up holy hands, were before the advent of the Pilgrim Fathers, and these men were members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and came from the land of HENDRICK HUDSON.

Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY spoke of the rapid strides which progress had made on New York island since the time spoken of by Dr. GARRE.

Short addresses were made by Rev. Drs. ISAAC FERRIS, JOHN COTTON SMITH and TERNEUZEN FRIMS, after which the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. HALL. The doxology was then sung and the proceedings were closed with a benediction, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

Statistics of Customs.

The business of the New-York Custom-house for April is shown by the following statistics and comparative statement:

	April.	March.
Imports value	$14,622,456 00	.....
Withdrawals from warehouse	12,822,884 00	.....
Warehoused goods	13,117,722 00	.....
Revenue receipts	8,347,222 00	$12,054,[illegible] 00
Domestic exports	13,741,688 00	.....
Foreign merchandise dutiable	261,618 00	.....
Specie and bullion	1,680,616 00	.....
Imports, sugar, pounds	22,811,833	28,000,000
Imports, tea, pounds	4,145,[illegible]	4,000,194
Imports, coffee, pounds	9,[illegible]	9,000,000
Imports, salt, pounds	6,411,109	8,000,000
Imports, coal, tons	1,[illegible]	.....

German Working Men's Festival—A Large Assemblage at Jones' Wood.

The out-door part of the festival of the Arbeiter Union of this City came off at Jones' Wood yesterday. It commenced with a procession in the morning, in which about two thousand working men, the representatives of twenty-two trades' associations, participated. They were headed by MR. NELSON W. YOUNG, President of the Working Men's Union; MR. CONRAD KUHN, President, and the other officers of the Arbeiter Union, and, in a carriage, by MR. RICHARD TREVELLICK, of Detroit, Mich., President of the National Labor Union; MR. GUILLAUME DRUBY, representative of the International Working Men's Association, and two guests from Philadelphia. There were thirteen bands of music in the procession, a large number of American and German flags, and three wagons, on which were representatives of several trades. The line of march from the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 to 293 Bowery, was as follows: Great Jones-street, Broadway, City Hall Park, Chatham-street, Bowery, Second-street, Avenue A, Fourth-street, East River, whence one steamboat and two barges took the procession to Jones' Wood. The total number of persons who participated in the festivities at the Park was about 4,000. The Pavilion was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and two stands were erected for speakers. From one addresses in English and from the other addresses in German were made. MR. TREVELLICK was the first speaker on the former stand. He spoke in substance as follows: The time will come when the toilers of the earth will rule it. Labor shall be king in America. The President of the United States may in future be elected from the masses of the working men. We claim the product of our labor for ourselves, peacably if we can, forcibly if we must. Wanting this, we are no negro-martyrs. Labor must rule the Government of this country. We can do without politicians, but they cannot do without us. How unsatisfactory the legislation of Congress was, can be seen from the fact, that during last winter 1,200,000 workmen were out of employment in the several cities of the country. Legislation is in the interest of the few and robs the laboring masses. As for morality, the laboring masses are at least as moral as the higher classes of society are. While the net income of the national wealth of this country by labor, is about eight hundred million dollars a year at present, Wall-street gets control of about seven hundred million [illegible] that amount. The State of New-York [illegible] proportion to her population, more poverty than any other country. We laborers must [illegible] principles which ought to govern this free country. Let harmony prevail in our ranks. Let us, by our united efforts for elevating and lifting the masses, render this Democratic Republic a standard to the world. In conclusion, he said, [illegible] the strike question, and [illegible] the grievances of strikes and the power workmen had in their ballots. He was followed by MR. NELSON W. YOUNG, who made a [illegible] addresses were delivered by MR. FERDINAND A. HOMMERHAUSEN, on the history of the Arbeiter Union; MR. [illegible] on the rights of working men, their poor condition in Europe and their degraded condition even in the State of Massachusetts; and by others, after which the crowd danced and enjoyed itself to the music of the several bands of instrumental music, four bands of music being present on the grounds, and dancing, which was going on on two platforms during the afternoon and lasting till late in the evening.

THE TURF.

The Union Course, Long Island, Spring Meeting—Five Mile Trotting—Charley Green Wins the Three-Minute Purse, and Rudy Wells the Gold Purse.

The Spring trotting meeting on the Union Course, Long Island, given by the proprietor, MR. WM. SHAW, commenced yesterday, and will continue over four days. The opening day was not a great success, for the unfavorable weather prevented numbers from attending who would otherwise have been present. The rain commenced falling in the City about noon, just as intending visitors were preparing to start for the course, and the masses of heavy clouds overhead portended a storm. Fortunately it cleared off later in the afternoon, and the sun came out bright and cheerful. The sport was very good in quality, for there were some fast horses engaged in both races. *Charley Green*, the winner of the three-minute purse, is a handsome bay gelding by an *Abdallah* stallion, out of a mare by *American Star*. He won the three-minute purse last week on the Fashion Course in three heats very easily, as he also did yesterday. He is owned by MR. JAMES WATSON, of this City, and is certain to make a first-class trotter, for he is both speedy and steady. *Lady Wells*, the winner of the 2:24 purse, is a handsome brown mare belonging to MR. MARTIN, of this City, who purchased last year of MR. WM. LOVELL for $1,100, and yesterday she beat the latter gentleman's recent purchase, *Butcher Boy*, for whom he gave $5,000 last Fall.

The first race was the three-minute purse of $500; $300 to the first horse, $125 to the second and $75 to the third. There were entered G. WHITMORE'S b. m. *Lady Phillips*, J. MURPHY'S br. m. *Duchess*, M. RODER'S b. g. *Charley Green*, T. JACKSON'S b. g. *Sydney*, formerly *Bill Wheeler*, L. S. SERRIS'S b. m. *Chip Girl*, A. PATTERSON'S b. m. *Sarah Jane* and J. ROGERS' b. m. *Bright Eyes*. Six heats were trotted and drawn.

FIRST HEAT.—The pool sellers offered *Charley Green* to be a hot favorite; he sold for $115 against the field for $100. *Chip Girl* after numerous scorings, got away first, with *Lady Phillips* second, *Sarah Jane* next, and the favorite fourth. They went in this order around the turn, but at the quarter, *Sarah Jane* had moved up to second, *Jane* was three lengths in the lead, with *Charley Green* second, half a length before *Lady Phillips*. The favorite moved up on the back stretch, and at the half-mile pole was leading a length and a half; *Sarah Jane* was before *Lady Phillips*, second, *Chip Girl* fourth, *Bright Eyes* next, and *Mystery* last. Time—1:15¾. The favorite increased his commanding lead on the lower and home stretches, and won easily by four lengths; *Chip Girl* second, *Bright Eyes* third, *Lady Phillips* fourth, *Sarah Jane* next, and *Mystery* last. Time—2:40.

SECOND HEAT.—No betting. The favorite took the lead, and was a length and a half ahead of *Chip Girl* at the quarter in 39¾ seconds, and four lengths at the half mile in 1:18¾; *Chip Girl* being four lengths before *Duchess*, *Sarah Jane* fourth, *Lady Phillips* next, and *Mystery* last. Coming home the favorite never was approached, and he won easily by three lengths, *Chip Girl* beating *Duchess* five lengths. Time—2:34¾.

THIRD HEAT.—*Charley Green* led from the word go, trotted the first quarter in 39½ seconds; the half-mile in 1:19, and won the heat and race by a length and a half over *Chip Girl*, *Bright Eyes* third, and *Sarah Jane*, *Lady Phillips* and *Duchess* distanced; *Mystery* was withdrawn after serving, in consequence of a collision breaking down the sulky. Time, 2:40.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—SPRING MEETING—First Day, May 23.—Purse $500, for horses that never beat three minutes; $300 to the first horse, $125 to the second, $75 to the third.

W. Shaw's b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis's b. m. Chip Girl	2	2	2
J. Rogers's b. m. Bright Eyes	4	4	4
A. G. Whitmore's b. m. Lady Phillips	3	3	dis.
J. Murphy's b. m. Duchess	5	5	dis.
A. Patterson's b. m. Sarah Jane	6	6	dis.
T. Jackson's b. g. Mystery	7	7	dr.

Time—2:40, 2:39¼, 2:40.

The second race was for a purse of $500, open to horses that never beat 2:24 in harness. There were eight entries, of which the following six started, *Snapflake* and *Stella* being drawn: D. MACE's b. m. *Lydia Thompson*, H. HOWES' br. m. *Lady Wells*, R. DANIELS' b. g. *Butcher Boy*, J. MURPHY'S b. m. *Lady Sears*, T. LEGGETT'S ch. g. *Col. Fisk*, and M. RODER'S ch. g. *Finegan*. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Lady Wells*, who won the first heat easily in 2:31¼, (although no time was officially declared by the judges, who had neglected to start their watches when the word was given) yet the above time was marked by MR. S. HOGLAND, an experienced timer, and may therefore be relied upon, although it does not go on the record.) *Butcher Boy* being second, *Finegan* third, *Col. Fisk* and *Lady Sears* fourth and fifth, and *Lydia Thompson* sixth and last. One hundred to twenty was now offered on *Lady Wells*, who won the second heat in two lengths in 2:33, *Finegan* second, three lengths before *Butcher Boy*, *Col. Fisk* fourth, and *Lydia Thompson* last. The favorite won the third heat and race by four lengths in 2:32, *Finegan* second, *Lydia Thompson* third, *Lady Sears* fourth, and *Butcher Boy* distanced. The second purse was awarded by the judges to *Finegan*, and the third to *Col. Fisk*.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $500 for horses that never beat 2:34; $350 to the first horse, $225 to second, and $125 to third.

M. Howe's br. m. Lady Wells	1	1	1
M. Roder's ch. g. Finegan	2	2	2
R. Daniels's b. g. Col. Fisk	4	3	3
D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	3	4	4
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears	5	5	5
R. Daniels' b. g. Butcher Boy	6	6	dis.

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	[illegible]	[illegible]	No time.
Second Heat	[illegible]	1:14	2:33
Third Heat	[illegible]	1:14¼	2:32

To-morrow there will be a capital race for horses that have never beat 2:40 in harness for a purse of $700. The entries are: J. H. WHITSON'S s. g. *Clearance*, D. MACE'S br. m. *Prospect*, B. MACON'S br. m. *Fanny Mowell*, H. HOWES' b. m. L. S. SAMMIS' ch. m. *Rachel Mowell*, and M. RODER'S *Pocahontas Chief*. This will promise an interesting race.

Smuggling Cases.

Two merchants, named DAVID TILTON and JOHN TILTON, doing business at No. 87 Harrison-street, were arrested yesterday, on a charge of having smuggled about $2,000 worth of antiques into the United States from Canada. The complaint was made by Gen. CURTIS, Special Agent for the Northern District of this State. The accused were each held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination before Commissioner OSBORN.

In the case of WILLIAM D. HEMPSTEAD, master of the steamer Missouri, an examination before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday developed the fact that the Government detectives had found ten half boxes and three whole boxes of unstamped cigars in the room belonging to the accused on board of the steamer. One of the boxes was marked "P. W. TAYLOR, New-York, politeness of Mr. HEMPSTEAD;" and another was marked "WM. BURGIS, No. 106 Howard-street." MICHAEL DORGAN, a cook on the Missouri, alleged that some of the cigars which were found in the room were placed there by himself without HEMPSTEAD'S knowledge. The defense subsequently contended that a person could be charged with smuggling before the goods had left the vessel and had been landed in the United States. The case will be resumed today.

The Tri-Weekly Match of Delinquent Policemen—A Charge Against Inspector Walling Dismissed.

Twenty-five members of the Police force were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANHEIMER, of whom eleven were charged with violations of the rules, ten with neglect of duty, and four with improper conduct. The chief case was that of Inspector Geo. W. WALLING, the complaint being made by AUGUST MYERS, of Syracuse, who stated in his affidavit that a stranger came into his room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and assaulting him without any provocation whatever, was arrested, but being taken before Inspector WALLING, who discharged by that officer, who moreover treated the complainant in a very ungentlemanly manner. The testimony showed the facts to be that the "stranger" was Mr. WALTER LAWTON, who went to the room of Mr. MYERS and accused him of opening his letters. A tussle ensued between them, whereupon Officer ROGERS arrested LAWTON and took him before Inspector WALLING, who was on duty at the Police Head-quarters. The inspector, after hearing both sides, characterized the affair as childish, and discharging LAWTON, advised both parties to be more circumspect, whereupon MR. MYERS became indignant, and saying that he was acquainted with Police Commissioner SMITH, declared that the Inspector should hear from him again. The Inspector then became indignant and answered promptly, that he didn't care how many Police Commissioners Mr. MYERS knew, he should nevertheless do his duty. That the Inspector had not misjudged the situation was evidenced by the fact that the complaint against him was promptly dismissed.

BILLIARDS.

Rudolph Dion's 25 to the Cock chalk by Gentle Dion.

Although reluctant to encounter each other at the billiard game until May 31, when they are to play it for the championship, RUDOLPH and CYRILLE DION have not allowed the last four days to pass by without a trial of some kind. On Friday they played pin pool, thus passing the time quite profitably at RUDOLPH'S expense. Yesterday, the latter, whose best game is French cannons, offered DION the odds of 15 points in 100 for $20 a game. The Canadian, above almost all other players, has the happy faculty of scenting a good thing afar off, but when it comes within reach he makes haste to seize upon it. He accepted RUDOLPH'S challenge, and the result was the latter's defeat by 17. Another game saw his beaten 25; a third he lost by 23, and in the fourth his minority was 44. Deducting the odds, DION made a total of 249 points to RUDOLPH'S 200. The more noticeable runs were 26, 24, 23, 20, 18, 18, 17 and 15 by RUDOLPH, and 22, 18, 18, 17, 17 and 15 by DION. The best average was 2¾. RUDOLPH attributed his defeat to want of practice, and to the games being played on a four-pocket table. Like all the other great French players, he relies upon nursing the balls near the corners of the table. As pockets are a serious bar to this sort of play, and as DION'S style is quite the reverse, consisting mainly of vigorous strokes from end to end, RUDOLPH'S game was at a disadvantage. The lively cushion-play of the Canadian was too much for the direct carooms which are the strength of RUDOLPH'S game.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Clerical Association—Discussion on Homiletics.

At the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Clerical Association, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, yesterday, an interesting discussion arose on the enlightenal problem, "What is the Homiletical Training in our Theological Schools?"

Rev. Mr. STRONG, of Riverdale, N. Y., and others, urged the importance of homiletical instruction, and argued that it was neglected both by teachers and students. The professors, it was said, were too often men who had outlived their day, and their method of teaching young men to preach was very questionable. Students were lectured, and then, when they came to preach, were criticised, instead of being properly instructed in the best method of treating a public congregation. It was doubted whether the wisest plan would not be to quarter the students upon clergymen, as was formerly done, until they acquired the art of preaching from them. Students should also be relieved from the burden of exercises, and have an opportunity, like medical students, of practicing upon actual patients.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday morning EDWARD RAWLE, a native of England, thirty-six years of age, and a hatter by occupation, who resides at No. 132 Baxter-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He succeeded in making a terrible gash, which will probably result fatally, but was still alive when taken to Bellevue Hospital, in a critical condition.

MRS. NANCY SAPPERSTEIN, residing at No. 144 Christopher-street, attempted to destroy her life yesterday morning at her residence, by taking Paris green, but medical aid being promptly summoned, antidotes were administered, and it is thought she will speedily recover. No reason for the act has been assigned.

The New Municipal Regime.

The Department of Public Works is about to remove the Croton Department to the buildings Nos. 224 and 225 Broadway, the upper floors of which are to be taken on lease at a rental of $20,000 per annum. It has not yet been decided what use will be made of the building now occupied by the Croton Department.

MR. EDWIN M. HAGGERTY, formerly a member of the Board of Councilmen, and subsequently its Clerk, has been appointed by the City Chamberlain Janitor of the New Court-house. The appointment carries with it the duties of a suite of apartments in the Court-house.

The applications to Mr. TWE

amount appropriated for the banks by the Legislature is $10,000.

Alderman Miller offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The 30th of May has been set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to decorate the graves of the soldiers and sailors who fell during the late war;

Resolved, That the Common Council do determine and decide that all public offices under their control be closed on the 30th of May, 1870, and the flags be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall during the day.

The Board afterward adjourned.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Hoop-Skirt Manufacturer Arrested for Fraud—$63,000 Involved—The Accused Held for Examination.

Officer James Gillen, of the Tombs Court Squad, arrested George W. Lockwood yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, at the request of District-Attorney Garvin, for alleged false pretenses. When the accused was arraigned before the Magistrate, a few minutes before the Court hours had expired, an affidavit of Augustus W. Marsh, of No. 149 West Twenty-seventh-street, was read to him, in which he is accused of having on the 15th of August, 1869, obtained $63,000 in United States bonds and money by means of false representations. The complainant states that Marsh placed himself in communication with him in the early part of August, 1869, and represented that he was possessed of an extensive and prosperous hoop-skirt manufacturing business at Nos. 9 and 11 White-street; that he only owed about $45,000, and had on hand stock of the full value of $80,000, besides a large amount in good collectable bills for goods already sold and delivered. Believing these representations, Mr. Marsh placed $30,000 at the disposal of Lockwood, as the latter had expressed a wish to extend and improve his business. A further sum of $8,000 was subsequently advanced, and on the 15th of August, 1869, he entered into full partnership with the additional sum of $25,000, thus making his aggregate capital invested $63,000. Soon after the copartnership had been consummated Mr. Marsh discovered that all of the representations made by Lockwood were entirely untrue; that instead of owing only $45,000, he was indebted to the extent of $100,000, and that he owed fully $60,000 more than he could possibly pay; that instead of enjoying a good and profitable business, he was, at the time of forming the copartnership, hopelessly insolvent and bankrupt, and about stopping payment. The complainant further alleged that after obtaining the $63,000 from him, Lockwood married a young wife, purchased her some valuable diamonds and then absconded to the far West, only recently returning to this City, where he was in business again and in possession, apparently, of considerable money.

The prisoner stated that he desired to have an examination in the case, which Justice Dowling promised him. The Magistrate added that he had issued the warrant at the suggestion of the District-Attorney, and in the present state of the case would require at least $40,000 bail. The necessary sureties not being at hand, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

Alleged Medical Malpractice—Mysterious Death of a Woman.

An unknown woman, who, previous to her death, was known by the evidently fictitious name of "Mrs. H. Hunt," died on Friday last at the residence of Dr. Michael A. A. Wolff, No. 149 Seventh-street, under rather singular circumstances. Coroner Schirmer ordered a post-mortem examination to be made by Dr. Cushman, who became convinced that an abortion had been produced. Yesterday morning the Coroner examined the physician, who detailed the nature of the medical treatment prescribed for the patient.

His testimony did not tend to criminate any one. Owing to the want of information relative to the identity of the deceased, Coroner Schirmer has decided not to close the case just yet. A letter signed by a Mrs. Amalia Myers was found on the person of the deceased, in which the writer asks why she does not write, and inquires if she is ill. This may lead to the identification of the deceased.

Heavy Damages Claimed Against a Railroad Company.

Mr. Tracey E. Roberts, a well-known merchant of this City, has commenced an action against the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company for personal injuries, in which he claims damages to the extent of $100,000. The injuries complained of were occasioned by the upsetting of a rear car when it came in contact with a switch, in the vicinity of Lafayette, Ind., in January, 1865. The plaintiff's hip joint was dislocated, and he was otherwise seriously injured. What he complains of, however, is that the Superintendent of the road, having heard of the injury to him, sent a quack surgeon to him, who treated him four or five weeks as for a simple sprain. Finally Mr. Roberts' friends in New-York became discouraged at the slow progress he was making at his Indiana hotel, and they sent Dr. Swinburne (late Health Officer of this port) out there, and after an examination the patient was brought on to this City and examined by Drs. Parker and Swinburne. They found the hip joint dislocated, and, several weeks having elapsed since the accident, they gave their patient ether and chloroform, and made efforts to set the limb. The integuments having grown so much, they found it impossible to accomplish the object without danger to the patient's life, and hence it was abandoned. The result is that the plaintiff's injured limb is about four and one-half inches shorter than the other, and, although more than five years have elapsed since the accident, he is still a sufferer.

The trial of the action was commenced yesterday before Judge Brady and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, on behalf of the plaintiff, made the opening speech, and the plaintiff was called as the first witness. His examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

A Mysterious Case—Suspected Poisoning.

Mrs. Saul, a colored woman, residing at No. 8 Hackett-street, Newark, has died under strange and suspicious circumstances. She has been for some time upon terms of ill-will with a Scotch woman who resides in the same house. A few days ago she was invited by the latter to take a walk with her. They were gone all day and Mrs. Saul returned at night intoxicated. Soon afterward she was seized with convulsions, became speechless, and after a few days' suffering expired. Stories of foul play are prevalent in the neighborhood, and a demand for an investigation has been made. Mrs. Saul was about thirty years of age and was quite healthy.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1088—Learned vs. Ryder, (No. 2.)
1250—Same vs. Same (No. 3.)
1067—Same vs. Same, (No. 4.)
1530—Welch vs. Sexton.
800½—Marsh vs. Solomon.
1565—Weeks vs. Russell.
1600—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank of City of New-York vs. Rose.
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
222—Drake vs. Barstow.
400—Cohen vs. McGay.
272—Wright vs. Bones.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
5654—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
322—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
464—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1540—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.
2361—Moody vs. Osgood.
1250—Fisk vs. Sears.
940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
1584—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Fenister.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
341—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Smith.
242—Ashelm vs. The People, &c.
174—Rankin vs. Stevens.
296—Cone vs. Brown.
73—Brown vs. Furniss.
156—Senior vs. Hurry.
168—Ambler vs. Stayler.
170—Florida R. R. Co. vs. New-York Warehouse Co.
172—Demorest vs. Demorest.
174—Rankin vs. Stevens.
176—Gillespie vs. Nelson.
177—Stover vs. Cogswell.
178—Fuller vs. Fuller.
187—Ridgly vs. Osborne.
190—Livingston vs. Avery.
204—Sturtevant vs. Moyer.
210—Edgerton vs. Edgerton.
212—Jersey vs. Hart.
220—Butler vs. Dunning.
222—Keyes vs. McKelkin.
224—Bovine vs. Bank of Jersey City.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
84—O'Donnell vs. White.
201—Spring vs. Stokum.
222—Cohn vs. Ware.
233—Birdsall vs. Frost.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Causes on.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1472—Lynch vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad.
1100—Moore vs. Bonnell.
1252—Kain vs. Tupper.
1286—French vs. Nelson.
1308—Atwood vs. Brett.
2124—Meyer vs. Apiel.
1092—Appleby vs. Ryan.
1300—Beamy vs. O'Brien.
2078—Hotchkiss vs. Waterhouse.
1072—Apiel vs. Apiel.
[illegible]—Minturn vs. Stewart.
[illegible]—Franks vs. Chi. [illegible] and West Virginia Oil Company.
[illegible]—Willard vs. Allen.
[illegible]—Katzen vs. Dibble.
[illegible]—Sutton vs. Haviland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.

Non-jury Causes Only.

Nos.
[illegible]—Curry vs. Nicolson Pavement Co.
1300—Waterman vs. Keeler.
1301—Lincoln vs. Spear.
3039—Drummond vs. Hartley.
1150—Meyer vs. Binst.
1334—Schwedler vs. Mittenzwei.
1340—Hawkins vs. Solomon.
[illegible]—Richtan vs. Stern.
[illegible]—Metzendorf vs. Abraham.
[illegible]—Schoenhart vs. Young.
[illegible]—Cable vs. Frost.
[illegible]—Bryan vs. Hart.
[illegible]—Mutton vs. Burns.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1242—Eaterlein vs. Hadler.
1254—Henion vs. Pease.
1262—Schmaedeke vs. Urger.
1324—Pope vs. Coe.
1327½—Meigs vs. Young.
1358—Gackendorff vs. Boyle.
[illegible]—Schevier vs. Viemet.
1239—Tollman vs. Parsons.
1241—Brady vs. Adamson.
1243—Devlin vs. Bogert.
1245—Williamson vs. Trainor.
1247—Crowley vs. Heubner.
1249—Barnes vs. Mix.
1350—White vs. Sparks.
1354—Lerth vs. Meinhardt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Greene vs. Moore; motion denied with leave to move to open default and to be allowed to answer [illegible].

Dolan vs. Tongue, Hedges vs. Osborne, In the matter of the petition of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company; motions granted.

[illegible]; motion for order to appoint a receiver.

[illegible]; judgment of divorce granted.

[illegible] vs. Gallaher; application denied.

The Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Akerman; application denied.

Doolittle vs. Bissell; bills taxed.

Simon vs. Black; motion denied without costs.

In re the estate of Henry L. Smith; motion granted.

Heineman vs. Neumann; [illegible].

Orr vs. Gilmore; application denied; [illegible].

Ransom vs. Phillips; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 23.

By Judge McCunn.

Young vs. The Western Telegraph Company; motion for a new trial on the judge's minutes denied.

Grau vs. McKenzie; motion granted without costs.

Hinman vs. Steele; motion granted and cause referred.

Monquin vs. Armsberg; motion for an injunction denied.

Reed vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

Brockway vs. Lorrain; motion granted on payment of the costs.

Mahon vs. Eidel; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 (in all) costs.

Miner vs. Beekman; motion staying proceedings until determination of appeal granted.

Mitchell vs. Brannagan; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs, and [illegible] of motion.

Foster, Jr., vs. King; motion granted, and cause referred.

Davenport vs. Boney; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 23.

By Judge Loew.

Nathan American vs. Judith American; decree of divorce granted.

McComb vs. Frey; motion to place cause on short calendar denied; motion to refer granted, and cause referred to Frank Swartz, No. 32 Nassau-street.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Benoni Howard.—This case, an indictment for counterfeiting the internal revenue stamp used upon matches, was postponed for two weeks on account of the absence of a material witness for the defense.

DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. James Gardner.—This was a second indictment against this defendant, for selling counterfeit money, another indictment for the same offense having been tried during the past week, when the jury failing to agree, the prisoner was discharged. Boston Greenman, an officer of the secret service, testified that he met the defendant in Third-avenue in December last, and representing himself to be a railroad conductor, and as having great opportunities to use counterfeit money, offered to buy some from the defendant, who agreed to furnish it at the rate of 15 cents on a dollar; that he made an agreement for an interview with the defendant at the house of Mrs. Harper, No. 35 Second-street, in the latter part of December; that at this interview arrangements were made for a second meeting, a few days later, when the defendant was to bring the counterfeits to be purchased; that he met the defendant at the house of Mrs. Harper, pursuant to such agreement, and purchased of him $600 in counterfeit currency, for which he paid at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar; that $600 of the amount was in twenty-dollar bills of the Market Bank of this City; that the defendant delivered the money at three different times during the afternoon, giving as a reason for so doing, that there were charges against him, and that detectives were after him, and that if arrested he could make away with a small amount easier than with a larger amount; that the defendant said he was connected with parties of twenty years' standing in the business, and could furnish the witness with any amount he might desire of the article, which was a good counterfeit. That in April last witness told the defendant that he wanted to buy some more, and asked him if he would furnish it; that defendant said he would.

Mrs. Harper testified that she was present during the interview between the defendant and Greenman at her house and corroborated the account given of it by Greenman.

The defense introduced no testimony, claiming that the evidence would not warrant a conviction. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner remanded for sentence.

For the Government, District-Attorney Pierrepont; for the defendant, S. Hirsch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 23.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MORE BROKEN BONES BY CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Delia Dickenson vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.—In April, 1869, the plaintiff, a woman well advanced in years, got on a car of the defendant, having been told when so doing, by the conductor, that the car would take her to the Central Park. When the car had reached the neighborhood of Fifty-third-street, on Seventh-avenue, the plaintiff being the only remaining passenger, the car was stopped. Plaintiff, looking up, saw that the horses were being reversed on the car, and immediately attempted to get out. While doing so, and when she had reached the door, the car was suddenly started [illegible] The plaintiff was about six months in recovering, and is still quite lame. She claims damages in the amount of $5,000. The case is still on trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 23, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	100 Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	100 do.	[illegible]
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	111⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	100¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	20 do.	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	[illegible]	200 do. bet. call	100⅝
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅞	30,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs. bet. call	96¾
1,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	106⅞	10,000 do.	96⅝
61,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	20,000 do.	[illegible]
30,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Harlem R.	144
142,000 do.	112⅞		
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	111⅞	700 Reading R.	104½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	60		
30,000 do.	60	400 Mich. Cen. R.	122½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	59⅝	100 do. bet. call	122⅝
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	25	1200 L. S. & Mich. S.	98⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, o., Jan. & July	50	500 do.	98¼
		700 do. bet. call	98¼
4,000 [illegible]		300 do.	[illegible]
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	72	200 do.	[illegible]
13,000 Missouri St. 6s	94⅝	200 Ill. Central R.	[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. S. 7s, Bty. L. R.	110⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	107
[illegible] Erie 2d M. '79	[illegible]	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
4,000 Harlem 1st M.	101	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M.	88	300 New-Jersey Cen.	108¼
20,000 Cen. Pac. R. G. B.	[illegible]	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	117⅞
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. Paul	64⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. C. C. B.	81		
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅜
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	100¾	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]		
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	5 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd.	[illegible]
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d c.	100	100 Ohio & Miss. s10	37⅝
5 Continental Bank	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	157	10 New-Jersey R.	121
100 Del. & H. Canal	123	20 N. Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
200 W. U. Tel.	32⅞	100 Bos., Hart. & E.	5¼
100 Pacific Mail	36⅞	200 H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]
300 do.	36⅝	200 do.	[illegible]
200 do. bet. call	36	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	[illegible]
100 Canton Co. bet. c.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	67	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	[illegible]
100 Mar. Pf. bet. call	[illegible]	100 do. bet. call	[illegible]
100 Adams Express	63¼	100 N. Y. & N. H. Scrip, bet. call	[illegible]
100 Tol., W. & W. b/c	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD—1½ AND 2½ P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	[illegible]	$11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	[illegible]
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅞	1,000 do.	[illegible]
25,000 do.	111⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	[illegible]	8,000 do.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅞	4,000 do.	114
10,000 do.	111⅞	5,000 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	111⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	111¼		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. bet. call	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$25,000 American Gold	114⅛	300 Lake S. & Mich. S.	[illegible]
200 West. U. Tel.	32⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	38
300 Pac. Mail	36⅝	500 Chic. & N. West.	[illegible]
100 do. b5	36⅞	300 Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]
300 N. Y. C. & H.	100⅞	200 do. b5	[illegible]
200 do. Scrip	[illegible]	100 Newark & C.	[illegible]
10,000 Reading	104⅝		

MONDAY, May 23—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were all down today; the prevailing feeling reported bearish against Gold, Exchange, the Public Funds and the Railways. In short, to the *Bull* interest the day seemed a regular—or, rather, we should say, a confirmed—"blue Monday."

The decline in Gold was ½ ℔ cent.; in the Funds, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and in the Railways, 1@2 ℔ cent. The decline in Exchange was only ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills 60 days on London, but the market was rather tame at 109½ net @109¾ less a brokerage. The causes assigned for the general depression were, first, the break in Gold, caused, it was said, by some heavy sales on Saturday for account of parties hitherto interested for a rise in price but who had become impatient if not despondent in regard to the stereotyped fluctuations between 114¼@115 ℔ cent. for the last three weeks, and secondly, the sudden decease on Saturday night of Mr. Alanson Robinson, a very active and wealthy Broker in the Railway market and a prominent Director in the Lake Shore and in the North-west Companies. The house of Messrs. Robinson, Cox & Co., for several years past, have not only wielded a large capital of their own in Wall-street, but through their connections with Buffalo and the West, where the senior partner was long and favorably known and esteemed, controlled immense operations in the New-York and Western Roads. It is not yet known whether the house, of which Mr. Robinson, Jr., is a member, is to be continued or not. The estate of the deceased is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. He leaves only two children—the son referred to and a married daughter in Buffalo.

In the Afternoon the Gold Market continued dull at 114 ℔ cent.; the 5-20s of 1867 weak at 112¾@112⅞ ℔ cent.; the Railway Shares very unsettled and the speculation bearish, resulting in lower prices than in the morning, as the rule. The only appearance of steadiness was in the Southern State Bonds, for some of which, like Louisianas, Alabamas, Georgias and Missouris, there is said to be orders from Europe.

Money was dull at 5 ℔ cent., with frequent exceptions on call loan, at 4 ℔ cent. per annum.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	111⅞
United States bonds of 1881	114⅝	115⅛
American Gold Coin	114¼	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅝	100¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96¾	96¼
Reading Railroad	104½	104
Chicago and Rock Island	119½	117⅞
North-western Common	81¾	80½
North-western Preferred	90⅞	90
Pacific Mail Company	36⅞	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	79¼
St. Paul Common	66	64¾
Lake Shore	98⅜	96⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	37½
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 23.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The following bids were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s currency	112⅜	5-20 coup., '65, M. & N.	111⅞
6s registered, 1881	116⅞	5-20 coup., '65, Jan. & J.	[illegible]
6s coupon, 1881	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67, Jan. & J.	[illegible]
5-20 reg., May & Nov.	111	5-20 coup., '68, Jan. & J.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62, M. & N.	111⅞	10-40 registered	107¼
5-20 coup., '64, M. & N.	111⅞	10-40 coupon	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Illinois Canal bs. '70	100
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Illinois 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Indiana 5s cent.	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s, new	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '73	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '78	[illegible]
S. Carolina 6s, new	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '83	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, W. L.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Re. '87	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc's	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 7s	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	[illegible]	Chic. B. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Erie 1st, 3d M., '79	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th M., '80	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th M., '88	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	140	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Mechanics	[illegible]	Manuf. & Merch'ts	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Trad's	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Del. and Hud. Canal	[illegible]
Merchants' Exch'ge	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Con. Coal of Maryl'd	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Canton Co., Baltimore	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	W. Un. Telegraph	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Quicksilver Preferred	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	U. S. Express	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
St. Nicholas	117¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101¼
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	113
Reading	104	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	57	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	94

A correspondent, dating from Cedar Rapids, May 12, thus speaks of Iowa and some of her Railway lines—especially the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota:

"Iowa City, the former capital of the State, has 9,000 inhabitants and eighteen churches. Cedar Rapids has 8,000 inhabitants and nine churches. Burlington has 20,000 inhabitants and fifteen churches, and all prosper. Sabbath-schools meet at 3 P. M. and are the best conducted I ever witnessed, and I have known intimately our American Sabbath-schools since the days of Robert Raikes. Now, a word as to the third center of civilization, the railroads of Iowa. To tell the story of the 'power' of the rail over Iowa, I must begin at the farm. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the most prominent railway of the State, and the only one that appeals to State pride, serves Iowa first and foremost, and not solely in the interest of Chicago or Detroit, or the speculators outside of Iowa, runs 250 miles from Burlington, the business capital of Iowa, toward St. Paul, making the only air-line with its connections joining St. Louis and St. Paul. The farms of the Cedar Valley through which this road runs are the finest for cereals in the world. This I say from personal observation and exchange of notes with all wheat and corn-bearing lands. Europe averages only six bushels per acre for cereals, America averages sixteen bushels, while Iowa will average for wheat twenty, and corn fifty bushels, all over the State, and higher for the Cedar Valley. There are 35,000,000 acres of arable land in Iowa. Put it all under plow, let pork stand as it has for twelve months past. Two hogs will eat an acre of corn and weigh 300 pounds per [illegible]. This is about the gross. [illegible] and you have the enormous sum of $[illegible] annually. Don't you think the United States had better lease Iowa, put it under the plow and pay off our national debt in about three years! This railroad will do more to make Iowa than anything that ever happened to her. It drains of traffic the very heart of Iowa. It lies in the line of travel to St. Paul and the great north-west. Henry Clews, Esq., is pushing it rapidly forward to completion. The line from Burlington to St. Louis will be open by October next, and yet this is but the 'promise of other things to come.'"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The Anthracite Coal trade, generally, is still in statu quo. The Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions are producing freely and keeping the current market demand fully supplied without any material change in prices; to the greatly increased tonnage of their respective carrying companies over last year, and to the profit of both miners and operators. In the Schuylkill region the suspension of nearly all labor connected with the Coal trade continues. While this is so there is reason to believe that some little reaction of feeling is going on among the men, and may result in a general resumption by the beginning of the coming month. One mine at Shamokin has gone to work, the miners accepting the 'basis' of [illegible] offered by the operators, and at other points the men have held meetings for a compromise, which is supposed to mean an acceptance of the operators' offers, as the June circular of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, just issued, announcing a reduction of twenty cents ℔ ton on prices now charged, renders it impossible for Schuylkill operators to advance on their offer. This being fully comprehended by all the more intelligent connected with the trade, looks very much like an early resumption in the suspended coal region, unless, indeed, the reduction of twenty per cent. announced by the New-York Company, may make it necessary to lower the 'basis' offered by the operators in the Schuylkill region. The vote taken last week in all the several coal regions to determine the per diem hours of labor, attracted little attention, and it is supposed will have little influence on the trade, whichever way decided. That is a matter in which there are two parties among the workmen themselves, and is likely to be adjusted without the interference of the operators. Though the trade is carried on without any considerable production from the Schuylkill region, tonnage is, in the aggregate, on the increase. The Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 19th inst. [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, [illegible] tons, against 1,434,400 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of [illegible] tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is [illegible] tons, against [illegible] the previous week—an increase of [illegible] tons—and for the fiscal year 5,234,361 tons, against [illegible] the same time last year—showing an increase of [illegible] tons. In the above aggregate of coal produced last week there is included [illegible] tons of anthracite, 11,760 tons of semi-anthracite, and 60,920 of bituminous. On the line of the Reading Railroad and for city trade prices are maintained. Shipments from Port Richmond are confined to the Treverton and Lykens' Valley coals almost exclusively, and so little hard anthracite is arriving that no satisfactory quotations can be made. Chesnut red ash is selling at $4 10, and for all the other sizes at $4 50. Shenandoah is quoted about 10 cents ℔ ton higher. Freight charges are sustained, though very little is doing. Two dollars are the current rates to Boston."

The *Mark Lane Express* of May 9 says:

"We have had another cold and dry week, confirming the harshness and lateness of the season. The light showers of last week, however, did good to the meadows, which look greener than might have been expected, though little growth has been made. The night frosts have played havoc with the early planted potatoes, the young haulm, in very many cases being perfectly blackened; but more serious complaints reach us of the aspect of the Wheat plants, which in the light fen lands, as well as on the heavy clays, give very poor promise from thinness. The last sowings, too, of the Spring Corn have had no chance to emerge from the harsh soil; and without genial showers in plenty, the general gatherings of 1870 must be very short. The Rye is reported to be seriously injured on the continent, much being destroyed, and what is left making but a spindly growth. In keeping with these reports, the movement has still been upward, both in this country and everywhere abroad. Indeed, the exports of Wheat lately [illegible] from our London returns have consisted of low qualities for foreign use, the Rhenish provinces and other parts needing them as something cheap for the poorer classes in consequence of the advance of fine native produce. The very arrivals, which were expected to be plentifully furnished with offers from the Baltic for London, find themselves with almost no occupation, and merchants here who a little time back bought what town millers would call rubbish at dog-cheap rates, have been well paid for their courage. The advance noted this week in the country has been fully 1s.@2s.; so the inevitable decline predicted about a month ago has turned out to be a rise of something like 4s., making the almost immediate difference 6s. It is remarkable that though our neighbors, the French, have had similar weather, they only complain of the Winter Oats and Rye, the Wheat and other grain looking well. But in Hungary, where such serious Winter floods prevailed, they are again 1s. ℔ quarter dearer for Wheat, and all other Corn has advanced, while New-York also shows a moderate rise in Breadstuffs.

The arrivals off the coast since April 29 were [illegible] cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were Wheat, 1 Rye, 1 Barley. [illegible] Wheat, 27 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, [illegible]; Sandomirka, [illegible]; Berdianski, [illegible]; Marianopoli, [illegible]; Odessa, [illegible]; Milwaukee, No. 2, [illegible]; Spring, No. 2, [illegible]; Barley, 4 cargoes, [illegible]; Rye, 7 cargoes, [illegible]. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were [illegible] quarters at [illegible], against [illegible] quarters at [illegible] in 1869. The London averages were [illegible] quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending April 30, were [illegible] cwts. Wheat, and [illegible] cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible] OF CURRENCY BONDS, yielding to purchasers a revenue of NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on amount invested. SOME SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. PRIME COUNTY BONDS, principal and interest payable in the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. Issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at [illegible] and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, [illegible] and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

[illegible] THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A populous and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large, both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the [illegible] along the line, will always afford to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Tar, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	5,070	Pitch, bbls	77
Cotton-seed, bags	227	Rosin, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Cake, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	111
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Lard, tcs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	1,177	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	400	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	1,630
Wheat, bushels	76,677	Cheese, pkgs	1,489
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	21
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	16,975	Starch, pkgs	1,100
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	11,803	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	44	Whisky, bbls	1,146
Hides, No.	11,005	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bdls. and bales	2,305	Molasses, bbls	[illegible]
Leather, sides	18,745	Pea-nuts, bags	107
Moss, bales	[illegible]	Peanuts, pkgs	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Penang*, for Cork—18,190 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Constantia*, for Bremen—3,495 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 Staves.

By the bark *Grace E. Cann*, for Bremen—4,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—Have been in quite moderate request at from $6 25@6 37½ for Pots, and $9 25@9 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Rio at steady prices; 300 bags by the *South American* and 500 bags by the *Lafayette* changed hands on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, at unaltered figures. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Santos, 15c.@18c.; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, [illegible] ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, with quotations about ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower, on a very limited business, [illegible] bales for forward delivery, [illegible]. Sales include 200 bales basis Low Middling for June at [illegible], [illegible] for July, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since our last	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the previous week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the week	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request, since our last, at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; State at $4 90@5 20; and poor to good shipping brands [illegible]. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio trade and Family Brands	[illegible]
Extra Amber	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to fancy extra	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been slow of sale at drooping rates; [illegible] bbls. in lots at [illegible] for Poor to Good Ordinary, and [illegible] for Good to Choice Extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 40@5 [illegible]. Corn-meal has been inactive at [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 240 bbls.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been quite moderate for export and milling at rather less firm prices, though marked changes in values can be noted. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western at [illegible], Red and Amber Western at [illegible], in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at [illegible], chiefly at $1 20; [illegible] Rejected Spring, [illegible]; White Genesee, $1 70@1 75; Amber State [illegible] bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at $1 13 for old Mixed Western, [illegible] Yellow Western; $1 12@1 18 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, [illegible] Western and Southern. [illegible] Rye continues in light request, at $1 05@1 10 for Jersey and Western; [illegible] for State and [illegible] for Canada, in bond, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in light and barely steady [illegible]. Oats have been in [illegible] demand. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for White Western, from track and delivered; [illegible] for State, and on private terms for Canada, ℔ bushel. The export clearances have been 18,190 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 3,495 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, May 23, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	[illegible]	Barley	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Malt	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Peas	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]		

HAY—Sale Hay has been selling to a fair extent at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 90c., for shipping, and $1@1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable at [illegible] for Short and Long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate request, at our quotations, including New-York at 10c.@20c.; Eastern at [illegible]; [illegible] Wisconsin at [illegible]; Yearlings at [illegible] ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been more active since our last; [illegible] Porto Rico at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Cuba Muscovado, [illegible] a cargo of Old Crop New-Orleans [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans at [illegible] ℔ gallon. We quote:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull but steady since our last, on the basis of $2 10@2 15 for Strained to good Strained, [illegible] bbls. Tar has been more freely dealt in, [illegible] bbls. Wilmington [illegible]. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at from [illegible] for merchantable and shipping ℔ gallon, [illegible]. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ℔ gallon; Crude, nominally at [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs.; Rosin, [illegible]; Tar, [illegible]; Pitch, [illegible] ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quite tame for all kinds of Oil, and though the offerings have not been excessive, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible] our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Plain Mess; [illegible] for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand on the basis of [illegible] for Prime Mess and [illegible] for India Mess, ℔ tierce; sales have been reported of [illegible] tcs. [illegible] Beef Hams have been in demand, in a jobbing way, at [illegible] ℔ bbl. [illegible] Butter has been less sought after, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible], and Western, inferior to prime, at [illegible] ℔ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,630 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from [illegible] for the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,489 boxes.

RICE—Has been dull, but quoted firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request [illegible] sales, 1,711 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from [illegible] ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at [illegible]; fair to good grocery grades at [illegible]; good to choice grocery grades at [illegible] ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been more active, ranging from [illegible], as extremes, ℔ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Loaf Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugars, [illegible]; White A, [illegible], and Yellow C, [illegible] cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs. Grease at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and rather heavy; sales of 150 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs. ℔ gallon; receipts, 1,146 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually quiet since our last. Shipowners have been generally firmer in their views as to rates, but the offerings have been on a limited scale, and the actual business has been exceptionally light. For Liverpool there were taken 230 bales Cotton, by steam, at [illegible] ℔ lb., 20,000 bushels Wheat, and 7,000 bushels Peas at [illegible] ℔ bushel; 30 hhds. Tallow at [illegible] ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 5,000 bushels Peas, by steamer, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Grain vessels for Cork and orders were inquired for to some extent on the basis of about 4s. 9d. ℔ quarter, but no charters were reported closed. A vessel for a Continental port direct was reported to have taken about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 23, 1870.

Trade in horned Cattle has risen again this forenoon to the rates of the previous six weeks. The lower prices of last Friday were only a momentary fall, chiefly owing to the inferiority of grades then on sale. At Communipaw Market, this forenoon, the horned Cattle offered for sale were quite uneven as to size and quality of breeding, but all grades were well fine for the butcher. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime bullocks, 17c. ℔ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb.; second quality, 15½c. ℔ lb.; third quality and very coarse, 13½c. ℔ lb. Highest price quoted, 17c. ℔ lb. Lowest price quoted, 13½c. ℔ lb. This day's average, [illegible] ℔ lb.

SALES TODAY.

E. Westheimer sold for J. Brown 84 Illinois Steers, average price 15½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for same, 28 Ohio bulls, coarse and heavy, at 13½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. H. Dolbey sold for J. T. Alexander 38 still-fed Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Beach & Bray sold for J. T. Alexander 85 Illinois Steers, medium lot, from 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, sold for George Alexander & Co. 50 Illinois still-fed Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for same, 60 Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. E. Mussy sold for J. T. Alexander 58 still-fed Illinois Steers from 15½c.@16½c. ℔ lb., average weight 7½ cwt. [illegible] W. Gitch sold for Alexander & Castle 40 Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16½c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for J. T. Alexander 63 still-fed Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; again, for same 36 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight [illegible] cwt., and still again, for same 51 Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Conny & MacPherson sold for Selven 150 Illinois Steers, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also sold for T. Kimmons 112 Missouri Steers, with a few Kentucky Steers mixed; a very good lot, from 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and for W. Kelly 28 Texans, in good order, at 14c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of sheep sold by W. Pidcock for week ending May 21, 1870. [illegible] received $[illegible]; 10 Lambs, price received $[illegible]; [illegible] Lambs, 14c. ℔ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by [illegible] at Communipaw for week ending May 23, 1870: [illegible] Sheep, price received [illegible]; [illegible] Ohio Sheep, [illegible] average weight [illegible]; [illegible]

Hogs quiet from [illegible] ℔ lb., [illegible] Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for week ending May 23, 1870: [illegible] head of horned cattle, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep. [illegible] Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-street yards for yesterday and today: 1,691 head of horned cattle; 2,587 Hogs; 2,827 Sheep.

CHAMBERLAIN'S YARDS, NOS. 76 AND 78 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales for week ending May 23, 1870. [illegible] Sheep and Lambs. Prices of Sheep, [illegible] ℔ lb.; prices of Lambs, 12c., 14c., 16c. ℔ lb.; 18 Beeves, 12c.@16c. ℔ lb.; 20 Cows and Calves, sold from $40 to $70, $80 ℔ head; 800 Calves, from [illegible] ℔ lb.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new warerooms, No. 740 Broadway, but owing to the late accident that necessitated the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	-	$1,000
Landaus	- -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	- -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	- -	250 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for ... $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Movable Seat for Servants ... 200

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SPAN BRIGHT bay carriage horses, 16 hands; also, one superb coal-black coupe horse, 16½ hands, at owner's stable, No. [illegible] East [illegible].

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LIGHT, ACTIVE horses, sound, kind, and can be driven by a lady with entire safety. Apply at stables, 10 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—$650—AN EXCEEDINGLY STYLISH coupe horse, 16¼ hands. Address X. Y. Z. Box No. 114 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT MONTREAL, CANADA.

JOHN J. ARNTON will sell, on behalf of the Control Department, by public auction, at the "Hochelaga Barracks," Montreal,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE NEXT, ABOUT 180 ARTILLERY HORSES,

(belonging to batteries proceeding to England.) The whole of these horses are in splendid working order, and among them are many valuable mares suited for breeding, and well worthy the attention of dealers and others.

The horses will be on view on the two days preceding the sale, at the above-named Barracks. A deposit on each horse will be required from each purchaser.

Terms cash, payable in gold or in Canadian bankable funds before delivery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Control Office, Donegana, Montreal.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

E. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, DONEGANA, MONTREAL, May 19, 1870.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and sales-room No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART.

Statuary, Clocks, Bronzes, Marble Vases, [illegible] and Tables, Consoles, &c.

SIGNOR FANDOLFINI & CO.'S GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN STATUARY, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, Auctioneers.

Persons of cultivated taste can hardly realize without an inspection the unparalleled attraction offered by Signor Fandolfini's collection of Statuary, [illegible] to be sold by auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, at their sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, May 24, commencing at 11 o'clock.

F. GOLDEN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ALL THE furniture and fixtures of the Libby House, Nos. 84 and 86 Warren-st., west of Broadway.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 24, commencing at 10½ o'clock, we shall continue to complete the sale, and Gallery on WEDNESDAY. In this sale all the parlor, dining-room and office furniture, bar furniture, iron safe, [illegible] &c. will be sold. Also, one piano-forte, one or two French-plate mirrors, lot of bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

SILVER CABINET OF THE LATE MR. JOHN ALLAN.—Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms and Art Galleries.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, and the following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the silver cabinet of the late Mr. John Allan, and now the property of J. C. Newcomb, Esq., New-York, comprising the finest collection of silver medals ever sold by auction in this country. Catalogues ready. Medals on exhibition morning of each sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 24, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River—

1,400 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig Caroline.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell

50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 23 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Superior Court of the City of New-York appointing me receiver, I will sell at public auction on the 24th day of May, 1870, at 12 M., at the store of the Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company, No. 65 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, the equity of redemption of Alfred Bliss in 250 shares of the capital stock of said Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company. For particulars inquire of receiver, at the Common Pleas Clerk's Office, New-York.—Dated May 23, 1870.

THOMAS H. LANDON, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

The superiority of these cards over the old-fashioned cards is admitted by all card-players; they retain their slip and will never split. A full assortment constantly on hand from the sole manufacturers, Samuel Hart & Co., at retail and wholesale by

H. THALMESSINGER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers,
No. 237 Broadway, near Worth-st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 2½ lots, or 950 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 40 Wall-st.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Gold pens sent by mail. Pens repaired for 50c. Send stamp for circular.

G. F. HAWKES, No. 66 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 289 Pearl-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HOFFMAN & PFERSCH, MANUFACTURERS of [illegible]. The Patent Magic Hinge. [illegible] Chatham-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. [illegible], near Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MAY 23, WE WILL OFFER A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $3 50 per pair.

TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS from $8 per pair.

TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $10 per pair, reduced from $15.

TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $15 per pair, reduced from $22 50.

TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $20 per pair, reduced from $30.

TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $25 per pair, reduced from $35.

MEDALLION APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS and FRENCH GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, both figured and striped.

NEW DESIGNS, AND VERY LOW. ALSO BROCATELLES, SATINS, STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, all colors and qualities.

BEAUTIFUL STRIPED REPS at $1 50 per yard, reduced from $2 50.

PLAIN UNION TERRY at $1 25 per yard, reduced from $1 65.

PLAIN UNION TERRY at $1 75 per yard, reduced from $2 25.

FULL LINES OF CRETONNES, CHINTZES, from 30c. per yard.

FIGURED AND STRIPED SATTEENS.

LACE TOILET, QUILTS and PILLOW COVERS.

LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, HOLLAND SHADES, SLIP FURNITURE COVERS, &c., &c.

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

An inspection of the above stock is invited.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND, CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

At Jackson's,
No. 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-pl.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES AND PARISIENNES
GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES.
ALSO, CANVASS MESH GRENADINES.
IN ALL WIDTHS.

TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, AND CREPE CLOTH, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE AND FLORENTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD, BLACK ALPACAS, (Buffalo Brand,) PURE MOHAIR CLOTH, (Beaver Brand,) A HANDSOME QUALITY OF ALPACA AT 30c. PER YARD. A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE TRAVELING MATERIALS, FROM 25c. PER YARD. PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. ONE CASE REAL JAPAN SILKS, $9 60, WORTH $14 PER DRESS. BONNETS AND SUITS READY-MADE.

SPRING TRADE.

OPENING STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES
and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 64, 66 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FEET-COVERING
FOR ALL WHO WANT
GOOD ARTICLES AT MODERATE PRICES,
CAN BE FOUND AT
CANTRELL'S
(Late of Broadway,)
No. 341 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

MILLINERY.

REAL LACE BONNETS—$15, WORTH $30. Ladies' hats of all kinds. Children's hats, bargains. Ribbons and flowers. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistakes.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 82 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, Importers of South American Horse-hair, [illegible] and Goose Feathers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, [illegible], Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Original Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables and Sheets.

Bolster and Pillow-cases [illegible] made and bedded to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor. Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of HALLEN & WILCOX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 18th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 18th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 18th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereof, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

BY HON. HIRAM GARDNER, COUNTY Judge of the County of Niagara.—Notice is hereby given that an attachment has been issued against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, late of the town of Porter, in the County of Niagara and State of New-York, and now of Marshaltown, in the State of Iowa, an absconding debtor, on due proof made to the said County Judge, pursuant to the directions of the statute concerning attachments against absconding, concealed and non-resident debtors, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts unless the said John Harrington appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.—Dated March 4, 1870.

THOMAS M. WEBSTER,
Attorney for Attaching Creditor, Lockport, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician [illegible]. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S [illegible]. $5 a phial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mrs. Imogen Brown, Miss Isabel McCulloch, and Messrs. Petrilli, Fossati, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner of 23d-st.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LOVE CHASE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Wyndham, and Miss Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Mme. Fonsi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
METAMORA. SONGS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 31 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 30 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A question in the Spanish Cortes, on Saturday, as to action of the United States and Great Britain in mitigation of the Spanish horrors in Cuba, brought out a statement from the Colonial Minister that the Government had no official information of such horrors, and he reminded the Deputies that Captain-General DE RODAS had invited American Commissioners to visit Cuba and see how false the stories were.... An Imperial decree has been issued in Vienna dissolving the National Reichsrath and the provincial bodies, and ordering new elections throughout the Empire.... A Paris dispatch says Gen. PRIM has a distinct understanding with Gen. SALDANHA, of Portugal, to form an Iberian Union.... The High Court for the trial of the alleged French conspirators is to meet about June 15.... Advices from South America repeat the statement that the Province of Entre Rios had revolted against the National Government.... The only business of importance in the House of Lords yesterday was an explanation by Lord CLARENDON of the Greek massacre and the subsequent negotiations with the Government of Greece. In the House of Commons the bill to abolish University Tests was discussed for some time, and a motion to read a second time was carried by 125 majority.... Advices from Bombay state that half the cotton shipped thence goes by the Suez Canal.... MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, died yesterday in London, aged sixty-one years. Sir JOHN SIMEON, M. P., died yesterday, at the age of fifty-five years.... A new plated steamer, the *Audacious*, for the British navy, made a satisfactory trial trip yesterday, attaining a speed of thirteen and one-half knots an hour.... At a meeting in London, yesterday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, resolutions approving of the proposed Evangelical Council in New-York and accepting the invitation to be present, were adopted unanimously.... Signor L. PASINA, Vice-President of the Italian Senate, died on Sunday night.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the morning hour was devoted to the discussion of the sixteenth section of the Fifteenth Amendment bill in reference to its connection with the Chinese in the country. After the appointment of a Conference Committee on the bill, and the transaction of some routine business, the consideration of the Appropriation bills was resumed. An amendment was agreed to allowing the appointment of female clerks in any of the classes of clerkships in the Departments. Mr. SHERMAN made a long speech urging the necessity of a greater economy in appropriations in connection with the reduction of taxation. A debate followed on the general question. Several amendments to the bill were adopted, among them one giving the President authority to send an expedition to the North Pole, and appropriating $100,000 to meet the expenses. At an evening session the bill was further discussed, but not disposed of.

In the House considerable business was disposed of. Among a large number of new bills introduced were the following: To detect and punish election frauds; and reducing the rates of duty on foreign imports, and to incorporate an international society for the protection of immigration. A bill extending to the navy the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization to aliens honorably discharged from the army, was passed. Of the resolutions offered were the following: For an appropriation of $1,000,000 to reimburse New-York City for war expenses in 1861; in reference to the Eight-hour law, and one of inquiry as to the transmission of mails by means of pneumatic tubes. A motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of a bill looking to a reduction of import duties on sugar, tea, coffee, salt and iron, was lost, the vote standing 102 to 80, less than the two-thirds required. A Conference Committee on the Amendment bill was appointed. The Army Appropriation bill, amounting to $30,977,307, was reported. Two more reports on contested election cases were received, and the Louisiana case was decided by the administration of the oath to Mr. NEWSHAM, the House refusing to reconsider the vote admitting him to his seat by a vote of 95 to 77. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were discussed in Committee during the remainder of the session. The Roman Mission amendment was rejected. Messrs. DAWES and BROOKS talked a long while on the question as to whether the latter was ever a "Know Nothing," and some other changes were made in the bills, but no final action taken. At 5 P. M. the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Montpelier, Vt., dispatch says rumors prevail there of a movement toward the frontier by the Fenians. It says, besides, there is positive information that two companies of Fenians shipped from Burlington for the frontier yesterday afternoon, and that another was en route from Plattsburg. All the double teams in St. Albans and Burlington had, it is said, been secured. Buffalo dispatches say that that city is full of Fenians, billeted quietly on their friends, and that large bodies left there last night. The leaders are very reticent, and the destination or design of the movement is a profound secret.

The official correspondence relating to the transit through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal of vessels and stores connected with the Red River expedition of the Canadian Government, was submitted to the Senate yesterday by the President, and is printed substantially in our telegraphic news columns this morning. A Sault Ste. Marie dispatch says the commanding officer of the expedition has been informed by the American commandant of the passage through the canal of a number of suspicious characters. The guards were in consequence doubled, and the volunteers ordered to be in readiness for action. An Ottawa dispatch says the Canadian Government intends to begin at once a survey to ascertain the practicability of a canal in British territory.

The bark *Restless*, from Smyrna for Boston, reports coming into collision with an unknown British schooner at sea on the 9th of May, and suffering damage which made it difficult for her to make a port. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard to keep the vessel afloat. The injury to the schooner is not known, as a thick fog prevailed at the time.

The Massachusetts Bible Society held its sixty-first annual business meeting in Boston yesterday, and re-elected its former officers. Forty-one thousand copies of the Bible were distributed during the year by this organization.

The annual business meeting of the American Peace Society was held in Boston yesterday. The receipts for the year were $10,500; the expenditures, $9,500. The Western branch is nearly self-sustaining.

The American Educational Society met in Boston yesterday. The receipts for the year amount to $37,000; expenses, $36,000. The number of young men assisted during the year was 88.

Harvard College has selected the following crew for the University race with Yale: F. O. LYMAN, stroke; G. J. JONES, G. WILLIS, R. S. RUSSELL, GEO. ROBERTS and N. G. READE, bow. Mr. LYMAN pulled in the international race, and JONES, WILLIS and READE were in the University race last year.

The storm which passed over Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, caused much damage to fences and shrubbery. One dwelling was considerably damaged by lightning. A heavy storm in some parts of the Miami Valley, on Sunday evening, is also reported.

The case of FOLEY *vs.* SMITH, which is a contest for the office of Supervisor, was before the Supreme Court again yesterday. A decision was rendered in favor of FOLEY. The question of a stay of proceedings will be discussed today.

An interesting case, entitled TRACEY E. ROBERTS *vs.* The Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff claims damages to the extent of $100,000, has just been brought on for trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge BRADY and a jury. It will be continued today.

JAMES SHERIDAN, indicted for the murder of his wife, was before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City, yesterday, on a motion to admit to bail. The argument was postponed until Wednesday next.

We are indebted to Purser A. T. ALEXANDER, of the *Bienville*, for courtesies.

Democratic Infelicities.

Despite their protestations, and the apparent unanimity manifested at the recent judicial election, the Democrats are far from being the "happy family" which their organs would have us believe. Behind all their seeming accord there are still fierce jealousies and bitter feuds, ready to break out into open war at any moment. It is not to be supposed that the "Young Democracy" of this City can so soon forget their recent sore defeat, or that they can cheerfully submit to the domination of their victorious adversaries, now in unchecked control of the City. We can understand that, to a certain extent, the discordant elements in this City may be harmonized by a judicious distribution of official favor, or be made to fear the power they cannot resist; but in the rural districts these expedients cannot be put in force. The feeling outside the City is strongly in favor of an attack upon metropolitan rule.

The immense majority which was polled by the Democrats last week is an element of future weakness rather than of strength, for the reason that it has afforded an apparent demonstration that the "hay-loft and cheese-press" Democracy can carry the State without the help of Tammany or the "Ring." The *World* recognized the fact yesterday in a very singular article, in which it urged the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN. It declared that, if Manhattan Island had been towed out into the ocean, and sunk, the Democratic judicial ticket would still have been elected. It argues from this that there is no longer any necessity, and consequently no motive, for fraudulent polling; and makes a show of getting back into Democratic communion by recognizing the popular choice of our present Governor by the people of the State at large, as unequivocal and emphatic. These tactics will probably not deceive the shrewd managers of Tammany, nor induce them to receive the *World* and its constituency into favor again. They will still distrust, if they do not fear, these Greeks, when they bring gifts, even though the said Greeks proffer their support to Gov. HOFFMAN. Moreover, it is not to be supposed that the fierce O'Brien Democracy will meekly succumb to their conquerors, and assume a strictly subordinate position under the ruling powers. There must be some unusual "stimulus" applied. We can readily imagine what that stimulus might be, but we do not believe that it is to be found altogether in a disinterested conviction of their hopeless defeat by Tammany.

There can be no doubt that the old *animus* still exists, and that, if occasion offers, the original vendetta will be revived. The oil and the water of Democracy have not blended. Mozart and Tammany have no affinities, chemical or natural, and if they are not in active hostility, it is reasonably sure that they are kept quiet by the active pressure of common interests. When we find the *World*, therefore, advocating the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN, we are tempted to ask whether new and ingenious strategy is to be substituted for that "war to the knife" which accomplished nothing!

The last number of the *Citizen & Round Table* affords a possible solution of the mystery. It is asserted that certain disaffected Democrats propose to run an anti-Tammany candidate for Governor, with the hope of defeating the regular nominee. It is proposed to put up a complete ticket, and to run it in this City, in Albany, and along certain railroad lines. If that ticket should poll fifty, or even twenty-five thousand votes, the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee would be insured. Of course that nominee will be JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and thus the revenge of Mozart would be complete. The *Citizen* warns Gov. HOFFMAN and his friends against this scheme, and declares that it can only be put down by prompt and vigorous action.

There is no question that the camp of the Democrats is divided into many factions, and that these factions are liable to break out in an open rupture at any moment. In this circumstance lies a Republican opportunity, and it ought to be taken immediate advantage of. With a proper organization, a vigorous and new leadership and a judicious canvass, there is little doubt that the Republicans of the State of New-York can retrieve the untoward result of the judicial election, and make their recent defeat minister to future victory.

The Greek Difficulty.

The additional news from Greece, received by the last mails, throws some curious light on the state of morals and manners in that unfortunate country. It appears, first of all, that although the Government is without the means either of paying the interest on the public debt, or making ordinary roads through its territory, it had money enough to send a large body of "volunteers" to Crete during the late insurrection, and that as soon as the war was over these gentlemen were brought back. There being no opening for them in peaceful pursuits, they have quietly taken to brigandage on a great scale. It appears further that brigandage is not simply the last resort of desperate and impoverished men, but a profession into which spirited young fellows go, without seriously modifying their relations either with their families or with society at large, very much as young men of an adventurous turn here, go to California or out West. The British Consul in Euboia, for instance, has a confidential servant or dragoman, who has a brother a brigand, with whom he keeps up friendly intercourse, and with whom he appears to be occasionally called to negotiate, when any of the subjects of "the Great Powers" get into trouble. The dragoman of the British Embassy, too, at Athens, "a noble-looking old Greek," has, or had, recently, a son a brigand; and one of the delightful stories current in Athenian society is that this parent, on hearing that his son's band had carried off a Briton and was holding him for ransom, uttered loud lamentations over his child's having "gone into politics," just as a merchant or lawyer in New-York might groan over his son's neglecting his books, or the store, to take the stump in a political campaign. One of the difficulties in the late crisis about the murder of the Englishmen was that the Minister of War, Gen. SOUTZO, whose duty it was not only to escort the travelers, but to bring the robbers to justice, was in the relation known as "gossipred" or "gossipry" with some members of the band—that is, was their brother by baptism, and hence, it was supposed, was not likely to push them hard. The brigands seem, during the whole affair, to have had couriers to and from Athens, as regular and reliable as if they were carrying on negotiations between the Government and an invading army. Mr. ZAIMIS, the Prime Minister, assured Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister, that he had no doubt it was the Parliamentary "Opposition" who had put it into the heads of the brigands to ask for an amnesty, as a good means of "cornering" the Ministry. Indeed, all parties seem to agree that the difficulty about putting down brigandage is that it has worked its way into the political system so thoroughly, like rotation in office here, that although each party condemns brigandage, when in power, neither is willing to have it put down, when out of power, as it needs the assistance of the brigands in getting back to office.

Nothing is more interesting, however, than the glimpse we get of the moral and political ideas of the brigands themselves. Col. THEAGENIS, the officer in command of a portion of the troops sent in pursuit, went to negotiate with the band, in a village in which they were temporarily sojourning with their captives. He urged on the chief the propriety of taking the ransom, and letting the foreigners go, trusting to the promise of the Government not to pursue them for this offense. But nothing would satisfy the chief except an "amnesty" or pardon for all past offenses, which, when it is considered that he acknowledged having been in the brigand business for forty years, meant a good deal. The Colonel pointed out that an amnesty was forbidden by the Constitution. "Who made the Constitution?" asked the robber. "The nation." "Then let the nation change it," was the rejoinder. The rascal actually wanted to have the Constitution amended by a popular vote, in order to enable him to enjoy in peace, in his declining years, the earnings of forty years of murder and pillage. He suggested, moreover, to Mr. HERBERT, one of the prisoners, that the way to get the amnesty was for the English and Italian Governments to send their fleets and destroy Greece, unless the Government granted it, which, for a patriot who had served against the Turks, revealed, it must be confessed, considerable indifference to the honor and welfare of his native land. One of the expedients suggested by Col. THEAGENIS for getting over the amnesty difficulty was, that if the brigands would go to Athens and be tried for their offense, the King would promise to pardon them after conviction; but this humiliation the chief refused to submit to, and asked that the Court should be sent out after the band, and try them where they were, which would certainly have been as curious an instance of "going on circuit" as is recorded in judicial annals. The best joke of all remains to be told. One Sunday during the captivity, the Captain and the whole band made arrangements to attend divine service with the prisoners. Whether this plan was carried out does not appear, but the chief evidently thought that, being in the neighborhood of a church, it was the proper thing to do—and this in a large village. Indeed, they were then staying in the Mayor's house. To appreciate the humor of this fully, one has to remember that these men are constantly appealing to Europe and America, as "fellow-Christians," for aid against the infidel Turks. One thing only was wanting to make the farce complete,—for, in spite of its tragic termination, farce it was,—and that was the proposed arrangements made by Mr. ERSKINE with Commander PROWSE, of Her British Majesty's steamer *Cockatrice*, that he should take the whole lot of scoundrels on board and convey them and their $125,000 safe to Malta. A more amusing cargo could probably never be shipped on board a man-of-war. When one reads this disgusting tale, one turns with comparative satisfaction to the history of the Montana and Colorado Vigilants. No matter how great may be the disorder and insecurity, as long as the mass of the community is on the side of the law, and contains men who, when the pinch comes, are not afraid to follow the robber and murderer into his den, civilization cannot greatly suffer. Lawless as our frontier is, no cut-throats in any part of it dare hold men for a ransom.

A New Agency for Extending Empire.

The extract from a Red River letter, published in our Washington dispatches, yesterday, affords seasonable corroboration of our statement with regard to the agencies most likely to promote annexation. The writer represents that "while at Winnepeg, he heard of no sentiment of annexation to the United States; but," he adds, "commercial relations and railroads will effect a change in that respect." Similar testimony has been credited to Gov. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, who has recently visited Fort Garry, and familiarized himself with the feelings and wishes of its people. Without indicating the presence of any strong annexation sentiment, he refers to the universal desire for the closer commercial relations which increased facilities of travel and transportation will establish, and the interest with which the approach of railroads toward the frontier is watched.

The condition of things thus depicted admits of easy explanation. With the concession by the Dominion Government of all that RIEL and the insurgents demanded, every motive to political disaffection disappears. No mere sentiment suffices to control political action, and when the Red River people obtain the rights, guarantees, and powers which they demanded, without changing their allegiance, the annexation element naturally sinks out of sight. Material interests reassert their controlling force. The growth of trade, the increase of immigration, the opening of avenues to market, the multiplication of the conveniences and the enterprises which are required to render the resources of the most fertile region available,—these are the objects which absorb attention, and are intimately connected with the political future of the Province and the vast territory which will share its destiny. The surest pledge of its ultimate annexation to the United States is found in the fact that Minnesota holds the key to its prosperity. For all its recent intercourse with the world, it has been indebted to the spirit of Minnesotians. St. Paul has been the market for its products, and the chief source of its supplies. And at this moment the prospect before it depends mainly upon the rapidity with which steam and rails shall bring its population into freer, closer intercourse with the wealth and enterprise of Minnesota.

It is in relation to the influence it will exert as a proselytizing as well as a commercial agency that the scheme before the House of Representatives for promoting the construction of a railroad through the Red River Valley to the border of Manitoba, acquires an obvious significance. Dispatches from Duluth and other points in Minnesota report the beginning of an organized movement to colonize the Red River Valley in the direction of the new Province. The stream of migration, if it acquire volume at all, will not stop at a certain geographical line. It will flood over the border, carrying with it quiet but potent Americanizing influences, and hastening the result which the construction of the projected railroad will make reasonably sure. In this particular case, the locomotive will be an effective agent in the cause of annexation.

Wendell Phillips and the Labor Question.

The great anti-slavery orator has found a new theme—or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say that he has returned to an old one. No sooner is the enfranchisement of the negro complete, than he sees in the condition of the laboring classes the work for a new organization, and in the Eight-hour law the object of a fresh agitation. In the oration at Boston, which we give elsewhere, WENDELL PHILLIPS exhibits, in undiminished force, his powers of vigorous declamation and impassioned rhetoric. While heartily coinciding with his general principles, and, in the main, agreeing with many of his demands, we think that the orator overlooks, to a great extent, the practical difficulties of the question. The relation between capital and labor is a subject which cannot be settled by Legislatures. No one can find fault with a working man making the best possible bargain on the score of time and wages, and as, in the nature of things it is impossible for labor to treat on equal terms with capital unless in combination, no one can deny the necessity of united action on the part of workmen. But while labor is to some extent stationary, capital is the most migratory of all the elements of production. Not all the eloquence of Mr. PHILLIPS can infuse so much sentiment into this great power as will induce it to purchase labor at home at a higher price than it can be obtained for abroad. The experiment has been to some extent tried in England, and the result is that Belgium and France supply the machinery that used to come from English workshops. The labor question must, therefore, be looked at as an international one, and, to insure success, its leaders must seek a common rallying point, by which the scattered organizations existing all over the world may be united in one invincible host. The Unionists of Europe are becoming alive to this fact, and are at this moment laying the foundation of a cosmopolitan association such as we have indicated.

The prospect of creating a power so formidable may appear to bode little good to the ultimate progress of society. Were one to judge from the ravings of certain socialistic leaders of the movement in France, the formation of a great labor league would certainly seem likely to be a calamity to the human race. But one result of a universal interchange of plans and opinions would be to dispel such illusions as these which are cherished by the European communists; and our American workmen could perform no greater service in the cause of humanity than by showing that they can recognize, as fairly and frankly as their spokesman did at Boston, the true place and function of the capitalist. It is to be wished that Mr. PHILLIPS had insisted emphatically upon the necessity of adopting some plan of adjusting trade disputes by discussion or arbitration, instead of by the summary and wasteful process of strikes. Capital and labor must be, to some extent, although we hope a constantly diminishing extent, opposing forces; but a line of progress is quite possible between them, as it is in many parallel cases in society and government.

Monopoly in Fire Insurance.

Among the bills which yet await Governor HOFFMAN'S signature, is one "In relation to insurance companies, corporations, associations, and partnerships doing business in this State not organized under the laws of this State," which we trust he will in due time veto. The measure in question is directed against foreign fire insurance companies, and under the pretense of promoting public security, is designed to foster a monopoly which the trade of this City can ill afford to endure.

To the exercise of vigilance on the part of the State Insurance Department as against foreign companies, there can be no objection. The policy which watches carefully, even jealously, the operations of our own companies, ought not to be relaxed in favor of foreign companies which come here to transact business. The same tests and checks and guarantees should be applicable alike to all. But the bill now in the Governor's hands subjects foreign companies to conditions which would drive them from the country. Instead of exacting from them the same conditions of safety which native companies are required to furnish, it operates invidiously against them, and imposes conditions which would render the continuance of their business here impossible. Its provisions are as absurd as they are unjust. Either they are the invention of selfish parties, who would deprive trade of help which contributes much to its prosperity, or they are the product of ignorance. In either case, Gov. HOFFMAN should withhold his approval.

A remonstrance submitted against the bill shows that its enactment is deprecated by the great body of the commercial wealth and enterprise of the City. The document to which we refer emphasizes the necessity for adequate facilities for obtaining insurance against fire, and states that "the foreign insurance companies doing business in the City of New-York are necessary in order to supply the demand for insurance."

"The effect of this law would be not to place foreign and domestic insurance companies upon the same footing in respect to their legal rights and liabilities, but to discriminate in favor of the latter and against the former, to such an extent as to destroy their usefulness, if not to drive them from the country. Hence it is in the interest of monopoly, unjust to merchants, and to the foreign insurance companies, who have always faithfully performed their obligations to the public they have undertaken to serve. The existence of the agencies in this City of foreign insurance companies of known strength and respectability, is one of the main reliances of the foreign merchant in his transactions with this country, and thus they tend to promote confidence and foster commerce."

These are considerations that should not be treated lightly. They are submitted by an array of business respectability and influence which is entitled to more than passing attention; and their force should commend them to the Governor's judgment. The Companies which this bill is intended to proscribe represent, as Mr. W. W. MCFARLAND has already informed his Excellency, an aggregate capital of fifty millions of dollars, and their record in this country entitles them to fair play.

Wooden Pavement in a New Light.

An accident occurred last Tuesday evening which may furnish a formidable argument to opponents of wooden pavement, and will certainly necessitate a revision of our views on the general subject. Certain enthusiastic Democrats, bent on celebrating their victory by the usual burnt offering of tar-barrels, managed to set fire to the wooden pavement in East Twenty-fourth-street, which was consumed for nearly a whole block. The only similar incident we recall was in the great fire of San Francisco in 1850, when, the streets being of plank, the inhabitants speedily found not only the houses burning over their heads, but the very ground beneath their feet. The situation must have been perplexing, if not decidedly unpleasant, and a recurrence of it here is, if possible, to be avoided. If wooden pavements we must have, and its recommendations are numerous, it is necessary to look about us for some method of rendering it incombustible. This will, no doubt, be an easy matter, though, so far as we know, not one of the wooden pavements now in use possesses this requisite property. The Nicolson certainly does not, for it was that which our Democratic friends burnt up on Twenty-fourth-street. The Stow pavement laid on Maiden-lane, and constructed expressly to retain the moisture which the Nicolson so carefully excludes, may perhaps do better; but this we may have no way of testing until the next time the Democratic phalanx becomes excited over an election. Meantime we call the attention of inventors and patentees of wooden pavements to this new element of difficulty.

Alas, Poor Yorick!

Among our telegraphic news this morning will be found an announcement of the death of Mr. MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*. He appears to have died, as so many "literary men" die in these days, after a very short illness. His health, however, cannot be said to have been robust for some time past. He was an extremely corpulent man—so corpulent that he lately played the part of *Falstaff* without using "padding" or stage devices of any kind. He made his own obesity a constant subject of jest, in common with what he was pleased to describe as his other chief peculiarity—an incurable impecuniosity. Some half-funny, half-sad verses of his appeared in one of the Christmas annuals last year, on the subject of his fat figure and his lean purse.

It is but the other day that Mr. MARK LEMON'S chief associate, SHIRLEY BROOKS, was trembling between life and death. He has recovered, while his editor and friend, who was so anxious on his behalf, has suddenly been called upon to make the "long journey." The two men were the oldest surviving contributors to *Punch*. It is no disrespect to the memory of Mr. LEMON to say that Mr. BROOKS was by far the abler of the two. Perhaps a "cleverer" man has never been connected with journalism in England, but somehow his talents have never made the mark they ought to have done. Since THACKERAY ceased to write for *Punch*, the best verses and sketches in it have been from the pen of SHIRLEY BROOKS. But Mr. MARK LEMON deserves the credit of being an efficient editor—he knew a good thing when he saw it, no matter where it came from, and that is a quality which every editor cannot boast of. He was the first to detect the possibility of Mr. BURNAND being useful to his journal, and since then Mr. BURNAND has been the "wheel-horse" of the concern.

When *Punch* was first started in 1841, Mr. HENRY MAYHEW and Mr. MARK LEMON edited it together, but the former soon withdrew, and Mr. LEMON has since exercised the chief control. There has, however, always been a weekly meeting of the contributors at the *Punch* office, and on these occasions the contents of the next number were generally fixed. Mr. LEMON himself wrote largely, and nearly always in a vein of genuine humor—sometimes of wit. He has contributed his full proportion to the amusement of the age, for he is the author of about sixty plays and farces, and we do not know how many novels and stories. His old companions will miss him, although the public will probably take little note of his loss.

Of the old staff of *Punch*, GILBERT A'BECKETT, DOUGLAS JERROLD, THACKERAY, ROBERT B. BROUGH, and several other men less widely known, are gone. SHIRLEY BROOKS is the last survivor of the original set, and TOM TAYLOR stands next to him. A publication which withstood the loss of JERROLD, THACKERAY, and LEECH is not likely to be much injured by any further losses; but the death of Mr. LEMON will be lamented by all who knew how hard he had worked for the shadow which we call Fame, and how comparatively slight had been his reward.

Gen. STONE, with his band of Americans for service in the army of the Khédive, recently passed through Paris on his way to Egypt. It is very probable that the arrival of this force may have no slight effect upon the future policy of ISMAIL PASHA. He has only been waiting for a fit opportunity to test the question whether the Sultan is to remain master of the situation or not. ABDUL AZIZ compelled the Khédive to sell all his small arms—but we believe the sale was effected at a profit, and arrangements were soon made by the Viceroy to procure another supply of arms at a lower price. The American soldiers are going out in the expectation of finding active engagement, and the chances are that they will not be disappointed.

President GRANT acted wisely in putting a veto upon the movement of the Wyoming expedition into the Indian country by the "Big Horn Mining and Exploring Association." It is evident from the description of the organization that it is intended to make a formidable raid, which would be certain to provoke retaliation, and thus open up a new series of Indian hostilities. Our advices from Washington indicate clearly that a very strong combination exists in Wyoming hostile to the Indians, and, considering the pending negotiations for peace, the Administration could not do otherwise than put a stop to the threatened movement.

In another column we give the official correspondence which has taken place in reference to the passage of Canadian vessels through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and concerning which there have been many contradictory reports in circulation. It is now settled that there is no military question involved, the vessel applying for passage being freighted with strictly commercial goods for the Hudson's Bay Company. The correspondence is chiefly important for the assurance incidentally given by Mr. THORNTON that the difficulties with the Red River people were amicably settled, and that the delegates from the Fort Garry district have acknowledged themselves perfectly satisfied. We believe this is the first official announcement of the fact which has been received by the Washington authorities, and it fully justifies the courtesy which has been extended by the Government in permitting the Canadian supply vessels to pass through the Sault Canal.

The latest European mail news contains the announcement of an Ecumenical Council which is proposed to be summoned by the Orthodox Greek Church, and our European telegrams to-day show that the Evangelicals of the English Church are exerting themselves to secure an adequate representation at the American Council to be held in this City in September. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY and the Bishop of Ripon are representative men of the Low Church party in the English Establishment, and if Dr. PUSEY and Dean STANLEY would only speak out on behalf of the other two great sections of Anglicanism, we should have the prospect of a Protestant Council, as thoroughly representative as is the Catholic assembly at Rome. If the Orientals should add their Council to the annals of 1870, the year will descend to history with a distinction almost unparalleled in the history of Christendom.

This morning's reports from Montpelier, Vt., Buffalo, and other points, are to the effect that a secret and formidable movement is in progress by the Fenians. The dispatch from the latter point expresses a doubt whether the demonstration is to be made across the Niagara or toward the Red River. All this is simply ridiculous. The Winnepeg difficulties are at an end, but even if they were not, a Fenian rendezvous would not be made so far away as Buffalo. If the dispatches are to be relied upon, the simultaneous movement to Montpelier and Buffalo would indicate an invasion of Canada, each expedition creating a diversion in favor of the other. We are not inclined to believe that anything beyond "scaring" the Canadians will result from the demonstration now likely to be made.

One by one the relics of proscription are disappearing in England. Several attempts have been made to abolish the "University Tests," and now, in spite of great resistance, they are likely to be successful. A man will soon be able to enjoy the advantages to be derived from a course of study at Oxford or Cambridge, whatever his religious opinions may happen to be. The bill for bringing this to pass, was read a second time in the House of Commons yesterday, by a majority of 125. The House of Lords will prove the great stumbling block, but it will give way by-and-by.

The Troy *Press* has committed a singularly dishonest act. It professes to quote from the NEW-YORK TIMES an account of a recent marriage at Washington. But it interpolates into the report which did actually appear in this paper all sorts of outrageous allusions to the bride and bridegroom, for example: "The bridegroom tried to excuse his conduct in marrying a nigger by saying he had nigger blood in his veins." There is nothing to show that this brutal piece of vulgarity was not foisted into our report by the Troy *Press*. That journal seeks to make us responsible for an insult which could only have proceeded from a malignant political opponent of the colored race. We are unable to congratulate the Troy *Press* either on its ideas of honesty or its sense of decency.

Attacks upon this country on account of Slavery being no longer in order, some of the anti-Republican papers of Europe have taken to berating us severely because of our toleration of polygamy. Our friends across the sea should remember that, although the United States has a long arm as well as a strong one, Salt Lake is in the heart of the continent, and that the process of creeping up to Mormondom on all sides, and choking it out by the force of converging monogamic civilizations, is at once peaceful and sure, if slow. As regards moral responsibility, no one can accuse either the Government or the people of this country of having encouraged the establishment of polygamy. So far was this from being the case, that the founders of the Mormon faith took care to place their community as distant from the national reach and interference as possible; and the large proportion of the dwellers at Salt Lake who are of foreign birth shows how little justice there is in imputing to that community an exclusively American origin.

The Queens of song have their differences, as persons have who follow less fascinating occupations. A week or two ago the public were charmed to hear they were soon to be visited by the new "Swedish Nightingale,"—for even poor JENNY LIND'S soubriquet is taken from her—Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON. Since then we have heard that Mlle. NILSSON is disposed, as a jockey would say, to "fly the track;" her reason being that she had discovered that Mlle. ADELINA PATTI, who is also soon to come to the United States, was to receive higher terms than herself. The increased terms were agreed to by Mlle. NILSSON'S proposed manager, when lo! it now appears that Mlle. PATTI refuses to come over, claiming that by her own engagement, with the same manager, for the following season, no one was to receive terms so extravagant as her own. The quarrel, as it stands, is a pleasing one, but we hope for the sake of our patient and much-abused opera-goers that both songstresses may be pacified and induced to cross the Atlantic before the opening of the Winter season.

New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute—Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute was held last evening at the institution, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President, in the chair. The ordinary business of the meeting was preceded by a thorough examination of the arrangements of the institution by the trustees, among whom were Drs. BUCK, SANDS, POST and KAMMERER, the result proving highly creditable to Dr. KNAPP, who is in charge. There are at present seventeen patients in the institution, in various stages of treatment, the mode adopted eliciting the approbation of the medical gentlemen who participated in the examination. The medical report shows that during the past year there have been 1,836 patients treated in the dispensary, 1,367 for eye diseases, and 441 for ear diseases. One hundred and forty-three persons were treated as resident patients, a considerable number of whom belonged to the wealthy class, while the majority were people of moderate means, and not a few were indigent and friendless. The total number of days of treatment of the resident patients was 2,110. The number of private patients was 55, with 776 days of treatment, for which a remuneration of $2,326 50 was received; the number of charity patients was 88, with 1,334 days of treatment, for which $1,697 12 was paid. The daily attendance of patients in the dispensary was between fifty and 100. The Committee on Contributions reported through NELSON J. WATERBURY, an appropriation of $1,000 from the State, and $1,000 from the City, for which the thanks of the trustees were tendered to Mr. JACOBS and Mr. WM. M. TWEED. The Treasurer was authorized by resolution to apply for and receive the appropriations made by the State and City. Prof. JOY, BERNARD ROELKER and FREDERICK OTTENDORFER were unanimously elected trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of FREDERICK KAPP, A. D. F. RANDOLPH and ROLLIN SANFORD. The old officers were unanimously re-elected. On motion of NELSON J. WATERBURY it was entered on the minutes that the trustees receive with the highest approval, the medical report of Dr. KNAPP, accompanied by the favorable opinion of the medical gentlemen in attendance. The Treasurer's report showed a deficiency of about $6,000, which has been assumed by Dr. KNAPP, and to cover which contributions will be welcomed by the Board of Trustees.

Political.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth District Republican Association was held, last evening, in the Wigwam, in Forty-ninth-street. Mr. W. BERRYMAN presided, and after the transaction of routine business and the adoption of a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the income tax, the meeting adjourned.

CONGRESS.

One More Effort in Behalf of Tariff Reduction.

Earnest Speech of Mr. Sherman in the Senate on Taxation.

Another Entertaining but Unprofitable Debate in the House.

A Tilt Between Messrs. Brooks and Dawes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—As was to have been expected, the House today refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and requested a Committee of Conference, appointing as its conferees Messrs. BINGHAM, NOAH DAVIS and KERR, insuring sense, justice and law on the part of half the Committee, at all events. A prominent Republican member of the House, who has examined the Senate amendments to the bill, remarked today that he did not believe there was a Constitution of a single State which this bill, in the shape it was left by the Senate, did not strike down. It will be severely pruned before it becomes a law. The Senate branch of the Committee is composed of Messrs. STEWART, EDMUNDS and STOCKTON. Two meetings were held this afternoon and evening, and progress made, but no conclusions reached.

ANOTHER EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE TARIFF.

The most noteworthy thing that occurred in the House today was another attempt to bring up a bill reducing the tariff. This required a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote. Mr. JUDD made the motion in order to get his substitute under consideration, and it was not agreed to, yeas 109, nays 80—not the requisite two-thirds. Mr. JUDD's bill did not poll the full strength of the House on the question of reduction, because of its incongruous character. A measure dealing with tariff alone, and bringing in also lumber, coal and salt, would have been several votes stronger. Even as it is, it will be seen that a clear majority of the House are in favor of reduction, and it is probable that the attempt to obtain it through some measure like this will be made several times more before the close of the session. The Republicans who voted yea on this motion were the following:

Allison,	Dyer,	Orth,
Asper,	Ela,	Packard,
Ayer,	Farnsworth,	Paine,
Barry,	Finkelnburg,	Peters,
Beatty,	Fitch,	Pomeroy,
Burchard,	Hawkins,	Sargent,
Booker,	Hale,	Shanks,
Boyd,	Hawley,	Stevenson,
Clarke of Kansas,	Hay,	Smyth of Iowa,
Conger,	Heflin,	Stoughton,
Coburn,	Ingersoll,	Tanner,
Cook,	Judd,	Tyner,
Churchill,	Lawrence,	Ward,
Cullom,	Logan,	Wilkinson,
Cobb of Wis.,	McCrary,	Williams,
Davis,	McKenzie,	Winans.
Dockery,	Moore of Illinois,	

In all, 50. The New-York Republicans voted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Churchill, Davis, Tanner and Ward.
NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Bennett, Cowles, Laflin, Kelsey, McCarthy, Hotchkiss, Knapp and Van Wyck.
ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Ferriss, Fisher, Ketcham, Sanford, Sheldon and Wheeler.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

The House today finally setted another Louisiana contested election case in a very eccentric manner. On Saturday, NEWSHAM, the Republican contestant, was voted in, and then his case was reconsidered by two majority, with an agreement that it should be finally disposed of at 3 o'clock today, when he was again voted in by yeas 95 to nays 77. What principle prevailed in this case it is hard to say. It was precisely like the others where the House declared that the election was vitiated by fraud, intimidation and violence, and that neither contestant was entitled to the seat. The feeling which seems to prevail with the majority was this: That, as the rebels had by force of arms prevented a Republican from being elected, the House was determined to show them that there was a power higher than their ballot-boxes and their Kuklux, which could elect whomsoever it chose; and that it was of no consequence what they did in the district, as it seemed to be to the same majority no sort of consequence what inconsistent, unjustifiable and foolish action they may perpetrate in such cases.

INDIANS COMING TO SEE THE "GREAT FATHER."

Gen. SHERMAN received dispatches from Gen. SHERIDAN today, announcing his arrival several days since at Fort Wallace. He is after the Indians who killed the railroad laborers. SPOTTED TAIL and several of his brother chiefs are expected to arrive here to-morrow. RED CLOUD, with his warriors, will reach here the latter part of this week. The Indian Bureau will have entire control and charge of these Indian visitors.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill made further progress today in being amended so as to include Paraguay in the mission to Uruguay, on the ground that LOPEZ, being dead, we could now send a Minister to the Provisional Government without loss of dignity. When the mission to Liberia was reached, Mr. MAYNARD insisted on dignifying it with a Minister Resident, whereupon Mr. DAWES, in order to defeat it, moved to strike out the paragraph entirely, which was agreed to. The bill will probably be finished to-morrow.

MR. SHERMAN ON TAXATION.

Senator SHERMAN, in the Senate today made a careful, concise and thoughtful speech on the Internal Taxation bill, which was listened to with the closest attention. His statistics and figures, which were very interesting and instructive, will be found in another column. Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of a reduced taxation, proposing to go much further than the House in that respect. The income tax seemed to be the main point to which he devoted himself. The other branch of Congress proposes a reduction of about $5,000,000 by placing the exemption at $1,500; Mr. SHERMAN makes a reduction on the rate to three per cent. If the House proposition to increase the exemption can be amended by Mr. SHERMAN's sensible idea to reduce the rate, there will be a further reduction of $14,000,000, making the total reduction of the Tax bill upward of $47,000,000—a sum approximating nearer to the general demand than any that has yet seemed possible of achievement.

DECORATION DAY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is not in favor of the project to make Decoration Day a national holiday. The grounds on which they oppose this movement seem to be just and well taken. In the first place, it is felt that, except in particular localities, legislation will be powerless to affect it one way or another, and that it will depend on popular impulse altogether. Then again if it should be decreed it would be productive of a great deal of embarrassment commercially, and would interfere with bankers and others as to the establishment of legal holidays. For these and other reasons, there is not much prospect that the bill will pass the Senate.

WORK BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate calendar numbers about twenty pages, and contains over 150 bills and resolutions. It will be recollected that the Senate spent ten days in disposing of 100 bills, and then only when there was no objections made. From this exhibit it will be seen that a large number of bills will necessarily be killed if the adjournment is to take place at the time specified.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Commerce Committee of the House will meet to-morrow to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is over $3,000,000; and no appropriation is made except for work already commenced. For the Falls of St. Anthony, a break in which resulted in such damage some weeks ago, the sum of $80,000 will be recommended.

PERSONAL.

The President has ordered that Lieut. WELLINGTON C. SPRAGUE, U. S. A., be retired with the full rank of Captain of Infantry.

By Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SMUGGLING ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment have completed their report concerning the investigation into the smuggling frauds perpetrated along the Texas and Mexican border for several years past, to an extent of from two to six millions of dollars annually. The testimony elicited shows a remarkable condition of affairs along our Mexican frontier, implicating well-known and old established business houses throughout the Northern States. The fact is also established beyond question that the Mexican Government has encouraged the violation of our laws for the prevention of smuggling, and that President JUAREZ was acting false to his repeated public pledges of sympathy for the Union cause during the late war, and was secretly encouraging the rebellion by affording its leaders an opportunity to smuggle arms and munitions of war into the Confederate States from Mexico in exchange for cotton.

ARBITRATION—THE ASPINWALL.

The ship *Canada*, a whaler, which left New-Bedford in October, 1868, for a four years' voyage, was seized by the Brazilian officials within the jurisdiction of that Empire. On the representations made to this Government, the latter preferred a claim for indemnity against Brazil, as it appears the vessel was wrecked and lost owing to such seizure. The Government have recently agreed to adjust the matter by arbitration, and with this view Minister THORNTON will this week be asked to act as arbitrator. The Spanish Government has expressed its willingness that the amount of damages occasioned to the *Lloyd Aspinwall* by the seizure and detention of that vessel by the Spanish authorities shall be settled in a similar manner. The British Minister had an interview with Secretary FISH today.

NOMINATIONS.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—Henry B. Jagger, at Hudson, Wis.; H. P. Strong, at Beloit, Wis.; Calvin R. Taft, at Williamstown, Mass.; Andrew L. Tinkham, Middleborough, Mass.; Franklin Williams, Stonington, Vt.; Edward F. Gates, Thomastown, Conn.

Miscellaneous—Henry A. Badham, to be Consul-General at Tampico; Geo. D. Smith, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District of Virginia; Howard M. Rundlett, to be Assistant-Surgeon in the navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 23.

RIGHTS OF THE CHINESE.

Mr. CASSERLY, rising to a privileged motion, said the sixteenth section of the Fifteenth Amendment bill had not been adopted by the Senate as part of the bill as passed. The section in its practical operation extends to the Chinese the same rights enjoyed by other citizens, and prohibits discriminating legislation by any State against immigrants of one foreign country over those of another. As the only means of remedying what he supposed to be a mistake, he moved that the journal be corrected in accordance with his suggestion, and read from the official report of the debate in support of his assertion, that in substituting the Senate bill for the House bill on the subject, it was not supposed by any Senator addressing the Senate that the Chinese section was included. A discussion followed, consuming the balance of the morning hour. It was terminated by an explanation from the Chair that the section referred to had not only been formally presented, but debated. Mr. CASSERLY then withdrew his motion.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to furnish medals to the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were first to arrive in Washington in April, 1861.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company a continued right of way.

It authorizes said Company to construct a branch of its road from the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers to some point on the southern boundary of Kansas, with the same grants and privileges provided in the act of March 3, 1863; and also to extend its road from that point to Albuquerque, New-Mexico; granting ten sections of land per mile, on each side, to aid in the construction.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the bill to aid in the construction of the New-Orleans and North-western Railroad.

It grants the right of way and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of a line from York to Meridian, Miss., to New-Orleans.

THE PACIFIC AND ST. JOSEPH RAILWAYS.

Mr. THAYER offered resolutions calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the St. Joseph Railway of Missouri, and also in regard to the report of the Commissioners sent out to report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Committees of Conference were appointed as follows: On the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, Messrs. STEWART, EDMUNDS and STOCKTON; on the Army bill, Messrs. WILSON, MORTON and ABBOTT.

THE APPROPRIATIONS—FEMALE CLERKS.

At 1:20 o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. CORBETT that male clerks, counters and copyists in the Departments shall be paid the same and no more than females performing the same duties. The amendment was rejected by yeas 6, nays 38. The pending amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL placing females in the matter of compensation on the same footing with males, was modified, upon the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, by adding to it a provision authorizing the heads of Departments to appoint females as clerks in any of the classes of clerkships in the Departments.

Mr. MORRILL said the amendment would substantially give first-class clerkships at $1,200 to ladies now receiving $900, and would permit their appointment to higher grades of second, third and fourth-class clerkships. He was in favor of the amendment as involving the great principle of opening all the avenues of employment to women qualified to fill them, and give them the same compensation with men, for the same kind and quantity of labor. The amendment was then adopted by 29 to 11.

Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the necessity of greater economy in appropriations in connection with the reduction of taxation, taking as his text the amendments just adopted, which he said necessitated an additional expense of $400,000 per annum, by adding to the permanent clerical force some six or seven hundred lady employes. This was a fair sample of indiscriminate increase of appropriations in the Senate. The uncertainty thereby occasioned as to aggregate amounts was the real cause of difficulty in fixing the rates of taxation. The bill was one of eight annual appropriation bills which included every branch of expenditure of the National Government. In the book of estimates furnished by various Bureaus, these expenditures were set forth as follows:

Legislative Department	$2,[illegible],000
Executive Department	21,221,000
Judicial Department	1,575,000
Military service	33,000,000
Naval expenses	24,598,000
Indian service	5,048,000
Pensions	30,490,000
Public works	24,025,000
Postal deficiencies	5,524,000

These with the items of permanent appropriations made a total of $155,297,617 of annual expenditure. To these were to be added what are called indefinite appropriations and that great item of interest on the public debt, $129,077,000, making a total upon which the various appropriation bills were based of $298,516,732 16. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the amount at $291,000,000—a discrepancy of some $7,000,000, which was explained in the difference in the item of public works, the Secretary's estimate being $19,182,000 in excess of the appropriation of last year. The action of Congress in increasing the items of appropriation, far in excess of the estimates of the Departments, was referred to as an additional element of uncertainty in determining our expenses for the coming year, as also the fact of an unexpended balance in the Treasury Department of $110,000,000. This might be drawn upon largely. In addition to the annual appropriations, it might be continued over into the following year. An amendment had been engrafted upon the bill by which these balances, hereafter, would be carried to the surplus fund, the transfer of appropriations having been forbidden by an act of February, 1868. The item of claims was also indefinite. If, as had been proposed, Congress adopted this principle of paying all damages incurred by loyal people in the South during the war, this item would amount to at least fifty millions.

Mr. EDMUNDS doubted that.

Mr. SHERMAN continued, remarking that the judgments of the Court of Claims, amounting to $1,250,000, and the action of Congress on private claims, would further swell the aggregate. No reliable estimates of the cost for the Indian service could be made. The House of Representatives had held that treaties of the Senate were good for nothing, until that body appropriated the money to make them good. Differences between the two Houses on Indian affairs, had caused our treaties to be entirely disregarded on our part. No man could tell today whether this service next year would cost twenty or fifty millions of dollars, as war might spring up at any time. The Bounty bill, recently passed by the House, would absorb about $200,000,000. Some three years ago the House passed a similar bill which the Senate amended in Conference Committee, to grant bounties at the amount of $60,000,000. This proposition was now substantially renewed with a deduction of about $80,000,000. This general résumé would show the impossibility of estimating with exactness until after Congress adjourned, what amount of money would be necessary for the next fiscal year. If the Secretary's estimate, amounting to $291,000,000, were adhered to the one per cent. on the national debt, $24,000,000, would make $315,000,000, to which would have to be added the excess of all appropriations above the estimated figures. The total estimated revenues of the Government amounted to $393,000,000, leaving a surplus of seventy-eight millions. The question was what taxes ought to be repealed, which among them bore most heavily upon the industry of our people? Our internal revenue was the product of war, and was directly felt by the people, while our customs duties had been in force since the formation of the Government, were indirect, mainly upon articles of luxury or consumption, and so well distributed that their weight fell fairly and in just proportion to the ability to pay, though we might differ in theories, yet under any administration the chief burden of taxation would rest upon imported goods. These now yielded one hundred and eighty-five millions in gold, and the revenue was not likely to diminish. Was it not better to retain this revenue, and for the present confine our reduction of taxes to new and direct burdens of internal taxation? If it was not for the interest on the public debt all internal taxation might be dispensed with, as the revenue from customs was sufficient to pay all ordinary expenses of the Government. The taxes proposed by the Finance Committee to be repealed, and those to be retained were then referred to. The taxes on whisky and tobacco were now levied upon a carefully prepared law, and it was not proposed to change them in any way. They would yield—spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $30,000,000; fermented liquors, $6,000,000, making $86,000,000 of taxes to be repealed. The most offensive was the tax on sales, which was a tax on enterprise, subject to every objection. It yielded $8,000,000. The next most oppressive tax was the tax on gross receipts, mainly on insurance companies and transportation, yielding $6,300,000. So with the taxes on legacies, successions, watches, carriages, &c. It was proposed to do away with the whole system of special taxes; some of them were proper subjects of taxation; but as a system, they were the most oppressive that could be levied. They yielded, including the tax on banks and bankers, about ten millions of dollars. It is also in contemplation to throw off fourteen millions dollars from the income tax. Upon the general question of income tax, Mr. SHERMAN insisted that it was the most equitable tax levied; that it was the only one upon property, and the only one that discriminated between the rich and poor man. He quoted from various writers on political economy to show its justice in theory, and that in execution it was no more objectionable than any other tax.

Mr. CASSERLY reiterated his objections to the tax.

Mr. MORTON said the country demanded a reduction of the duties on articles of necessity extending into consumption by the poor, and Congress must meet that demand before the adjournment.

The bill was then proceeded with, and several amendments adopted, among others one by Mr. SUMNER, authorizing the President to send out one or more expeditions to the North Pole, to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted for the command thereof, to use any public vessel suited for the purpose, and appropriating $100,000 to be expended under the President's direction. Adopted—yeas 26, nays 26, the Vice-President giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

At 4¾ the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the appropriation of $3,000 for the Assistant Register of the Treasury was stricken out.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a section appropriating $450,000 to complete the enlargement of the ship canal around the falls of Ohio River.

A general discussion followed, to the effect that the present bill was not the appropriate place for the amendment, and upon the importance of the work. Without disposing of the amendment, the Senate, at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a petition for separate classifications of malt and spirituous liquors in the Internal Revenue bill. Mr. SARGENT presented the memorial of residents of Eureka, Cal., praying that that port be made a port of entry or delivery.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. WARD—To detect and punish election frauds. Referred.

By Mr. COX—To reduce the rates of duty on foreign imports, and to abolish specific and compound duties. Referred.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To secure to citizens of the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence River. Referred.

By Mr. PROSSER—For the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland River. Referred.

By Mr. McCRARY—In relation to the time for the meeting of Congress. Referred.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To exempt vessels engaged in the internal and coastwise navigation, and in the fisheries, from the payment of tonnage duties. Passed.

By Mr. ATWOOD—To incorporate the International Society of the United States for the Protection of Immigration. Referred.

By Mr. DAVIS, of New-York—To extend the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization on aliens who have enlisted in the army and been honorably discharged to those who have enlisted or may enlist in the navy or marine corps. Passed.

By Mr. COVODE—To assimilate the rank of warrant officers in the navy. Referred.

By Mr. MUNGEN—Relative to the imprisonment of innocent men within the United States at the instance of or by the authority of the Spanish Government. Referred.

By Mr. REEVES—To impose a tax on dogs. Referred.

By Mr. COX—A joint resolution embodying a system of revenue and expenditure and for a commission to examine into the question of taxation. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry to be made as to the extent and state of trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and authorizing him to designate a suitable person to make such inquiry, not with a view to the establishment of a reciprocity treaty, but to establish improved relations with those dependencies. Rejected.

By Mr. LAFLIN—Reciting that the present contract for publishing the debates of Congress expires on the 4th of March next, and instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of further providing for publishing the debates, and to report such plan as will best subserve the interests of the Government. Adopted.

By Mr. NEGLEY—Resolution donating eight condemned cannon for a soldier's monument in Allegheny Park, Pittsburg, Penn. Passed.

By Mr. GRISWOLD—For the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain and report who are the present owners of and interested in the franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Rejected—yeas 58, nays 97.

By Mr. KELSEY—As to the stationery contract of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE with the Interior Department. Adopted.

NEW-YORK'S VOLUNTEERING EXPENSES.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report the appropriation to reimburse the City of New-York for the outfit of troops for the General Government in 1861, amounting to nearly one million dollars. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over, under the rule.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MAYHAM offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back Mr. COX's bill referred to it last February, for the Eight-hour law in Government work-shops. The House refused to second the previous question—24 to 90, and the resolution went over, under the rule.

PNEUMATIC TRANSMISSION OF MAILS.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to the practicability, &c., of transmitting mail matter by means of pneumatic tubes.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. JUDD moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce and have passed a bill to reduce the duties on imports as follows: On syrup, molasses and all sugars, and on salt, thirty-three and a third per cent.; on coffee and tea, twenty per cent.; on pig and scrap iron, twenty-two and a half per cent. The motion was rejected—yeas 109, nays 80, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BILL.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage the Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of an examiner of claims for the State Department, and additional clerks. The rules were suspended. An amendment was adopted reducing the appropriation from $12,000 to $7,500, and the joint resolution was passed.

THE AMENDMENT BILL—CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Senate amendments to the bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for. Messrs. BINGHAM, DAVIS of New-York and KERR were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

THE AIR LINE RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage, the bill for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. The motion was rejected—yeas 109, nays 71, less than a two-thirds majority.

MORE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. HALE, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Ohio contested case of EGGLESTON against STRADER, that STRADER, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up for action next Monday.

Mr. McCRARY, from the same Committee, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case of BARNES against ADAMS, that ADAMS, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that BARNES shall be paid his expenses, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $[illegible].

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, debate on the amendment for a Minister Resident at Rome being limited to ten minutes.

Dawes vs. Brooks.

Mr. DAWES, in order to show that in his remarks last Thursday in reference to the Know-Nothing principles of Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, he had not willfully misrepresented him, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of the Know-Nothing Party, and extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. BROOKS in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. BROOKS said that he had made many speeches in his life, some of which had been reported correctly and some incorrectly. He did not know how far that report was correct, but the extracts read did not affect the charge made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) that he (BROOKS) had been a Know-Nothing and had been connected with that organization.

Mr. DAWES said that was not it. He had admitted the gentleman's statement that he had not been affiliated with the Know-Nothing Party in its lodges, but had said that while the gentleman kept his head out of the halter, he had advocated their principles and derived all the benefit he could from the party until it proved a failure.

Mr. BROOKS replied that if he had chosen during the exciting times of Know-Nothingism, at the expiration of which he had returned to this country from Europe, to have acted as the gentleman from Massachusetts said his brother did, who was then the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party for Governor of New-York, he would have been triumphantly elected; but the party connected itself with Mr. FILLMORE, and that connection damaged it so much that it did not receive that majority in the State of New-York which it would otherwise have received. He was an advocate of MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency as an Old Line Whig, and as Mr. FILLMORE was also the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party he (BROOKS) had often to defend him from the attacks made upon him as a Know-Nothing. It was impossible for members to hear these extracts read without noticing the vein of ridicule that ran through them, and that it was his aim to parry the attacks that had been made upon Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. DAWES—Let us have a clear understanding. I ask the gentleman if he did not two years before that time support ULLMANN and SCROGGS as the Know-Nothing candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New-York.

Mr. BROOKS—I would support anything in opposition to the Republican Party.

Mr. DAWES—I ask the gentleman now in all fairness to take back what he said as to my knowing that I told an untruth when I said that he advocated the principles and candidates of that party.

Mr. BROOKS—The gentleman has certainly a better knowledge of his own charge and intent than I can possibly have, and when he repeats what he does today I deem it my duty to withdraw my remarks as to his having willfully misrepresented me.

Mr. DAWES—I withdraw all that I said. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS added that he had never been in a Know-Nothing lodge, and that although often requested to become a member he had always declined.

The Rome Mission Rejected.

Mr. BANKS' amendment to insert Rome as a place for a Minister Resident was rejected without division.

Mr. COVODE moved to strike out the mission to Greece. Rejected.

Mr. HALDEMAN moved to combine the missions to Denmark and Sweden. Rejected.

Other Personal Explanations.

Mr. [illegible], as a citizen of German birth, criticised the remark of Mr. VOORHEES last Thursday, that the cry in Indiana now was, "Let the Irish go, let the Dutch go; we have got the negroes in their places." He wanted to let the people know that Congress at least did not join in that sort of popular slang. He inferred from the remarks of Mr. VOORHEES that there was still a class of people who treated the foreigners and colored men as voting cattle; and on a careful perusal of that gentleman's remarks, no other inference could be drawn from it than that he was of that opinion. Those who heard the peculiar tone given to the word "dutch" had to come to the conclusion that they were treated in that way. He himself did not care whether he was called a Hollander or a German. He knew that the word "Dutch" was but a geographical error, and was continued by the similarity to the sound to that of "deutsch;" but the peculiar way in which it is used by the people at large contained something contemptible, and which ought to be banished from the House. He considered the House as the drawing-room of the nation, where decent language ought to be used. The Germans were an intelligent and loyal people, and would stand faithfully by the Republican Party as long as that party remained true to itself. As to the colored people, they were keen in their instincts; they knew who made them free, and they would stand by them. If there were negroes who voted the other way, it was not the African who voted so, but it was the slave that was still cropping out. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FINKELNBURG, on the same subject, remarked that where certain reflections were made on his nationality the other day, he did not deem them worthy of response, but as attention had been called to them by the gentleman from Texas, it was, perhaps, proper that he should add a word to what had been said. If there was still any one on the floor who believed that the German votes of the country could be transferred from one party to another by more political maneuvering, or that the German citizens could be used like a shuttle-cock by sharp political gamesters, they not only underrated the intelligence and moral character of his countrymen, but showed a deplorable ignorance on their own part.

Mr. COX suggested that the gentleman from Ohio (MUNGEN) be allowed to address the Committee in German.

The Chairman (Mr. INGERSOLL) did not see any objection to that. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELSEY interposed an objection, as the time to which the debate was limited had expired.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the bill. The paragraph for a Minister resident at the Argentine Republic was amended by striking out the words "appointed also to Uruguay," and by reducing the appropriation from $11,250 to $7,500. A paragraph was inserted appropriating $11,250 for a Minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay.

The paragraphs for Commissioners to Hayti and Liberia were amended by the words "Minister Resident" for Commissioner, and at 3 o'clock the Committee rose.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

The House proceeded to vote on the motion to lay on the table Mr. ELDRIDGE's motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday last, whereby Mr. NEWSHAM was declared entitled to the seat in the Louisiana contested election case of NEWSHAM against RYAN.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table by yeas 95, nays 77.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. NEWSHAM to come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he rose to protest against that gentleman's being sworn in, as not having been elected by the people, but by the House.

Here there were calls to order.

The SPEAKER (using his hammer)—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I know I was not.

The oath was then administered to Mr. NEWSHAM.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

The House again went into committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. MAYNARD the appropriation for Minister Resident to Liberia was increased from $4,000 to $7,500.

Mr. DAWES argued against it as an amendment apparently prompted by the same motive that prompted the amendment for a mission to Rome, and moved that the paragraph be struck out, leaving the matter to be fixed by the Senate. The paragraph was struck out.

After a long discussion, the paragraph for interpreter to China was amended so as to read: "For salary of the Secretary of Legation acting as interpreter to the Legation to China, $5,000."

Mr. KELSEY moved to amend the paragraph for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse by adding a proviso requiring vouchers to be filed for the expenditure of the secret service fund.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. BECK, WOOD and BANKS, and finally the amendment was withdrawn. Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Gloucester Murder—The Alleged Murderer Committed for Trial.

JOSIAH WARD, the supposed murderer of JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester, N. J., a record of whose arrest was given in these columns on Thursday last, has been committed for trial, his examination having resulted in the discovery of strong circumstantial evidence of his guilt. The prisoner is a young man, twenty-five years of age, the son of a respectable farmer living near Gloucester, by whom the murdered man, WADEY, was employed. WADEY had boarded at Taylor's Hotel, in Gloucester, and had occupied a great portion of his time in gathering herbs for medical purposes. In his rambles he carried his fortune on his person—a sum of money amounting to $800 or $1,000. In one of these rambles the old man was murdered. A day or two afterward, WARD made inquiries for WADEY, when his disappearance had become the subject of excitement throughout the county. Suspicion was excited, and the young man was arrested. In his possession was found a considerable amount of money, for which he could give no satisfactory account, and it was proved upon his examination that he had been in the vicinity where WADEY's body was found on the day of the murder.

The arrest of WARD for the crime with which he is charged has created quite an intense excitement in the counties of Gloucester and Camden. The trial will take place in July.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

After long preparation the drama of the "Corsican Brothers" was last night produced at the French Theatre, with Mr. FECHTER in his original characters of the two *Dei Franchi*. The house was crowded, and public interest was uncommonly intense. More care has been taken in mounting this drama than in any previous instance during Mr. FECHTER's engagement, and the general effect was consequently very fine. The performance of Mr. FECHTER himself demands a more extended examination than we are at present able to give it, and criticism is therefore deferred. For the present it may be recorded that the "Corsican Brothers" was remarkably successful, and that the more thrilling portions of the drama wrought a profound impression. It is said that Mr. FECHTER will appear in no other character this season, and judging from the results of last night there should be little occasion for further novelty, since the "Corsican Brothers" is likely to prove attractive for some time.

FRESH PROGRAMMES AT WALLACK'S.

The usual brilliant audience witnessed at Wallack's Theater, last evening, the performance of "The Rent Day," and of "Is He Jealous?" Both pieces are well known to the frequenters of the house, but the farce last named had not been acted for some years, and was relatively new. In "Rent Day," Mr. J. W. WALLACK embodied *Martin Heywood* with his habitual finish. Mr. JOHN GILBERT personated *Old Crumbs* with a hard-heartedness which most of the genial characters he is wont to portray are happily devoid of. Miss HENRIQUES depicted the fidelity of *Rachel Heywood* with touching simplicity and grace, and Miss GERMON was a sunny *Polly Briggs*. The minor parts were all capably filled. In the farce, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Misses MOORE and GERMON elicited much laughter and won great applause. To-night the very excellent performance of "The Love Chase," already written of here, will be repeated.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Poliuto" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening by Miss KELLOGG and Signori LEFRANC, and PETRILLI. The performance, though not absolutely even, was satisfying in parts, at least, and as these parts were those which by tunefulness and frequent repetition have become familiar to the popular ear, a very fair success attended their rehearsal. Unhappily for the permanency of the opera in the repertory, they are not numerous. Setting aside the *cabaletta* following the *allegro* movement of the tenor's aria in the second act, and commencing *Sfolgoro divino raggio*, and the impassioned duet, which, indeed, scarcely pleases the hater of the commonplace, there is little in the work, to our mind, either to retain or to discover. It was the good fortune of "Poliuto," last night, to have a very fair allowance of success by the interpretation of the two passages in question. The hoarseness which proved so fatal to Signor LEFRANC's personation of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," was not wholly dispelled, as occasional failures in the attainment and sustention of high notes too clearly showed; but in the portions alluded to his voice came forth in its old-time fullness and force. Miss KELLOGG had no such foe as Signor LEFRANC's to contend with, and, so far as vocalism was concerned, she carried off the honors. In intensity of acting, of course, Miss KELLOGG was now and then deficient, and at no stage of the drama did she withdraw the greater share of her attention from the management of her voice. The lady, however, displayed unusual fervor in the grand duet, and this fervor, and her vigor and purity of execution, with the stout vocal efforts and the positive exaltation of Signor LEFRANC, secured for that number not only a repeat, but a stormy demand for a third hearing. Signor PETRILLI, like Signor LEFRANC, suffered from hoarseness—an attacking power seeming to have selected Irving-place for its latest objective point. The chorus, we need but add, was quite efficient, and the orchestra decidedly bettered, though prone to dynamic extremes and superbly indifferent to the benefits of shading. To-night "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be interpreted by Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN, a *débutante*, Misses MCCULLOCH and DE GEBELE, Signori LEFRANC, PETRILLI, FOSSATI and SARTI.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The promised amateur and professional concert in aid of the impoverished emigrants from Russia, now in this City, takes place at Irving Hall, this evening. GOLDSMITH's comedy of "The Good-Natured Man," will be produced at the Fifth-avenue Theater.

CARLOTTA PATTI.

Miss PATTI, Signor FERRANTI, M. RITTER and Señor SARASATE sailed yesterday afternoon for Rio de Janeiro. The gifted songstress was escorted to the vessel by numerous friends, and as the wheels were put into motion, and the ship was urged into the stream, quite a vocal demonstration was made by her friends ashore.

Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Union—Eckfords the Victors.

The result of the Eckford-Union game yesterday, at the Union Grounds, proved quite as much a surprise to the Eckfords as to the spectators who witnessed it. The Unions (judging from the numerous defeats of the Eckfords last week) anticipated an easy victory, but the result proved that there is nothing sure but death. The betting fraternity, too, were somewhat disconsolate, and left the grounds in about the same frame of mind as the Unions, with the exception that the former were relieved of their money by the friends of the Eckfords, and the latter of the ball. The Unions went first to the bat and scored four runs to the Eckfords one. In the second inning the Unions obtained one run, and the Eckfords succeeded in getting five, giving them the lead, which they held throughout the game. At the end of the eighth inning the score was ten to nine, it being still doubtful which would win. The Eckfords, however, having got the hang of PABOR's pitching, batted him with impunity to the tune of eleven runs. The Unions were then disposed of for a blank, which ended the game. Score is appended:

UNION.	O.	R.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.
Higham, 2d b.	[illegible]	2	Allison, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austin, 1st b.	[illegible]	2	Jewett, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pabor, p.	[illegible]	1	Devyr, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelley, 3d b.	[illegible]	1	R. Hunt, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birdsall, c.	[illegible]	1	McDermott, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass, s. s.	[illegible]	0	J. Snyder, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny, r. f.	[illegible]	0	Jas. Snyder, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds, c. f.	[illegible]	0	Duffy, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gedney, l. f.	[illegible]	1	Lynch, l. f.	1	[illegible]
Total	27	9	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—9
Eckford	1	5	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	11—21

Home Runs—BIRDSALL, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. MYERS, of the Irving Club of New-York.

Murder of a Child.

The body of a female child, about six weeks old, was found last evening in the sink of the tenement-house No. 2[illegible] Second-street by BARBARA NEWBERRY, one of the inmates of the house. Officer WATERMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, taking charge of it conveyed it to the Union Market Police Station. A Coroner was notified, and at the inquest, which will probably be held to-day, some light may be thrown upon the tragedy which is at present involved in mystery. All the residents of the house profess ignorance of the parentage of the child or of the means by which it came to its death.

Friends' Anniversary—Business Meeting.

A business meeting of the Hicksite branch of Quakers was held yesterday forenoon and afternoon in the meeting-house, or rather the two meeting-houses, on the corner of Rutherford-place and Fifteenth-street. The male and female Friends held their meetings separately, and none were admitted not connected with the society. The proceedings were of little interest to outsiders. They consisted in receiving certificates of ministers in attendance from other "meetings," listening to the business accounts of the various meetings, reading epistles of love and friendship from the meetings with which they correspond, &c. Another business meeting of a similar character will be held at the same place today, and on Wednesday there will be a public meeting at the same place, and also at the meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street, and at the meeting-house in Brooklyn.

Hungry Democrats After the Spoils.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a meeting last night at No. 9 Court-street, DEMAS BARNES in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be requested to call on the Boards of Water and Sewer Commissioners with a request that the names of persons who are Republicans holding place under them be furnished, and that said Committee respectfully ask for the removal of all Republicans holding positions in said Boards.

Resolved, That this General Committee, representing the Democratic voters of the county, and speaking in their behalf, do hereby call the attention of the Board of Police to the fact that in the various positions in the Police under their management, the Democratic Party is not fairly represented, and respectfully suggest immediate action on their part, with a view to correcting this abuse.

THOMAS KINSELLA, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN and others delivered addresses congratulating the Democracy on their recent victory, and asserting that to the victors, under all conditions, belong the spoils.

The Coming Reception of the Ninth Regiment.

The grand reception and ball of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will come off on the 27th of this month at the Academy of Music, and great preparations are being made to make it a success. The officers and members will appear in full-dress uniform. One hundred and sixty musicians are engaged—sixty musicians for promenade music in the regimental band, under Prof. M. J. O'BRIEN, the band master of the regiment, and one hundred under MAX MARETZEK for dancing music.

The officers of the different regiments are invited, as also the Generals and staffs of the different brigades. The reception is given in honor of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861.

Conviction of a Counterfeiter.

A notorious counterfeiter and blackleg named JAMES GARDINER was convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, on an indictment charging him with dealing in counterfeit money. The verdict rested principally on the evidence of a Government detective named BOSTON GREENMAN, who said that he purchased a bad $20 Treasury note from the accused, and, that he had negotiated with him for the purchase of $600 in the same sort of money at the house of Mrs. HARPER, in Second-avenue. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Burglaries in Morristown, N. J.

On Sunday afternoon three houses were entered by burglars in Morristown while their occupants were attending church. The house of Mrs. GRAVES, a widow, was broken open and robbed of about $50 worth of jewelry; Mr. HALLOWAY's house was robbed of silverware of the value of $25; Mr. FRANK DAY lost $25 in money and $50 worth of silverware. The thieves, two in number, were seen coming out of one the houses they had robbed, and were traced eastward. They are supposed to belong to Newark.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

A Coup d'Etat in Portugal—A Ministerial Crisis Effected by the Army—Seven Persons Killed—Resignation of the Premier de Loulé—Succession of the Duke of Saldanha; Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum in France—The Emperor's Speech—Paris Illuminated; A London Paper on Municipal Corruption in this City; Boat-race on the Tyne; Proceedings of the Ecumenical Council; A King for Spain.

General Topics.

Growth of American Industry—Rapid Progress in All Social Elements; Conversations of Magruder with President Lincoln; A Revenue Shark Caught; Gen. Hancock's Pique; Topics in the Religious Press; A Few More Anecdotes About President Lincoln; Current Literature; Trotting at the Fashion Course, L. I.; The Kentucky Races.

Local Intelligence.

The Tournament in Brooklyn; Statistics of Emigration; The Bounty Loan Frauds; Trials and Triumphs of an Escaped Nun; Smuggling a Bridal Outfit; The Steuben Movement; A Strange Disease; Hunting the Brodhead Murderers; One More Unfortunate.

Agricultural.

On the Scientific Breeding of the Horse; The Composition of the Pea-nut; The Agricultural Prospects in Georgia.

Editorial Comments.

Moral of the Democratic Victory; Is Honesty the Best Policy—or Deception? Adjournment of Congress; Judge Black and Thurlow Weed as Historians; What Has the Pacific Railroad Done for California; The Political Outlook; Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment; Espartero as King of Spain; The Greatest of All Future Possibilities; The Oldest of American Dialogues; Knocking Heads Against Stone Walls.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $22.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Beg leave to announce that they have removed from their old stand, No. 394 Broadway, to the commodious store
NO. 275 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.
We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and sterling Silver-ware.
Our assortment of Watches include the best imported, and a full line of AMERICAN WATCHES, at lowest prices.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon your face, neck, and hands, and use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft, and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, &c., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle-age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The American House, Boston.—Its central location, admirable management and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

JANES—ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 23, by Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. E. L. JANES, of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss FANNIE A. ELLIOTT, of Sharon, Conn.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, May 3, JANE OATWELL, wife of Ebenezer C. Arnold, and daughter of the late William Wilson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BRYAN.—On Saturday, May 14, on board of the steamer Lafayette, in his [illegible] year, Mr. THOMAS J. BRYAN, of this City, son of the late Guy Bryan, Esq., of Philadelphia.

His remains will be taken for interment to Philadelphia, where there will be funeral services at the house of his nephew, Guy Bryan Schott, No. [illegible] Pine-st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

BYRAM.—At Brookside, Morris County, N. J., on Saturday, May 21, SARAH BYRAM, widow of Abraham Byram, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

CAPWELL.—In Brooklyn, May 23, HERMAN B., son of Albert B. and Julia A. Capwell, aged [illegible] years [illegible] months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. [illegible] West Warren-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CURTIS.—On Sunday, May 22, at Ivry, near Paris, France, JOSEPH D. BRUSH CURTIS, aged [illegible] years, and son of Lewis Curtis, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 21, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. JANE DUNCAN, widow of the late Charles R. Duncan, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, T. A. Cushman, No. 49 Greene-avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EARLL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, May 19, H. B. EARLL, in the 58th year of his age, after a very short illness.

HALSEY.—On Sunday, May 22, WILLIAM HENRY HALSEY, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 165 East 86th-st., on Wednesday, May 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

At a special meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, held at their rooms on Monday evening, May 23, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Club has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow, intelligence of the death of our late associate and friend, WM. H. HALSEY; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his decease this Club, together with all those who had the happiness to have known him, mourn the loss of a truly good man, who was distinguished for his enterprise and probity as a merchant, his sympathy for those in affliction or poverty, and for his affection and devotion as a parent and relative, while as a friend geniality, truthfulness and benevolence were among his many virtues. He died as he had lived, honored, respected and beloved, and at peace with all mankind.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be and they are hereby requested to properly authenticate and cause to be engrossed these resolutions, and transmit them to the afflicted family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of the Andrew Jackson Club, in a body, attend the funeral of our deceased fellow-member.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. T. DALY, Secretary.

HYSLOP.—Suddenly, on 21st inst., Miss JANE HYSLOP, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 21, BERTHA, daughter of Rev. John S. Lott and Emma Schenck, of Middleburgh, N. Y., aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 24, at 10 A. M., from the residence of H. V. D. Schenck, No. 45 Bank-st., Newark, N. J. Interment in Green-Wood.

MALLOY.—On Monday, May 23, HARRIET MALLOY, widow of the late Rowland S. Malloy, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 195 Ross-st., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—On Monday, May 23, WARREN, only son of Hiram W. and Henrietta Mead, aged 10 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for burial. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 281 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 22, of disease of the heart, SPENCER GILBERT, third son of D. D. T. and Anna E. Moore, aged 10 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 1 East 41st-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PICKERING.—Suddenly, in the City of New-York, on the 20th April last, GUSTAVUS A. PICKERING, of Saratoga Springs, in the 43d year of his age.

In recording the death of our friend, in the prime and vigor of manhood, by a dispensation of Providence as mysterious as it was sudden, we claim the privilege of strewing a few leaves upon his grave, and offering a small tribute to his memory. Mr. PICKERING was a man of fine natural gifts, which he had cultivated with commendable assiduity. His disposition was amiable, his manner courteous, and his deportment always correct and gentle. Modest and unassuming, he was yet genial, and ready to contribute in every way in his power to the pleasure of his friends. His tastes were refined, his course of reading remarkably well chosen and extensive, so that his conversation was more than ordinarily interesting and instructive to those for whom he opened his stores of information. In the sacred precincts of the family circle the excellence of his character shone out preeminently. No one, perhaps, ever more perfectly fulfilled the obligations of a brother, while in the more tender relation of husband he ministered to the joy of a heart now stricken with anguish at his loss. For many years engaged in mercantile business in Saratoga Springs, he had gained the respect and esteem of many friends, though his taste for reading withdrew him in a measure from general society. About two years since he became interested in the renovation of the two mineral springs, now known as the "Pavilion" and "United States" Springs, and in the improvement of the grounds in which they are situated. In the prosecution of this work Mr. PICKERING exhibited a degree of good taste, judgment and energy which are rarely met with, and secured for himself the confidence and regard of his associates and of the community in general. Indeed, his determination and perseverance in removing obstacles and overcoming difficulties in carrying on this enterprise to a successful issue, which has secured a great public improvement and largely enhanced the value of neighboring property, entitle his memory to be cherished as that of a benefactor to our village. While thus fulfilling his domestic and social relations of life, and just as he was beginning to realize the fruits of his well-directed efforts and untiring energy, he was snatched away from his family and friends so suddenly that they could scarcely realize the stroke that crushed them to the earth. In such a dispensation there is consolation to be found only in one place, but the anguish of stricken hearts may be somewhat alleviated by the pleasant memories that cluster around the grave of one whose life added with an additional halo the names of husband, brother and friend. J. N.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 11.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday evening, May 21, ALANSON ROBINSON, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral to take place from his late residence at Brewsters, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 12½ P. M. Cars will be provided at the Harlem depot at 10½ A. M., returning after the services.

ROBERTSON.—On Monday, May 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON, in the 54th year of his age, for many years Superintendent of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 87 State-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, May 23, 1870, HANNAH SMITH, aged 73 years.

The remains will be taken from the house of her son, James A. Bradley, No. 21 South 9th-st., on Wednesday, May 25, at 2 P. M., to the North Fifth-street M. E. Church, where the funeral services will be held. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPAULDING.—On Monday, May 23, 1870, of congestion of the brain, ALFRED JAMES, only child of Alfred S. and Sarah F. Spaulding, aged 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 270 8th-av., on Wednesday, May 25, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

SAMPSON.—On Saturday, May 21, after a short illness, EMILY ANTHONY, wife of Joseph Sampson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Bond-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Monday morning, May 23, of apoplexy, GEORGE W. WHITE, of the late firm of White, Bramhall & Lockwood.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, May 23, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, in the 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES, also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
A large assortment of silver articles, specially prepared for wedding gifts, at prices to suit the times.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 785 BROADWAY,
south-west corner of 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, first floor, upstairs.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, MASS.
During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROP'S ST. JAMES HOTEL.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.
The great remedy for cancerous and scrofulous diseases, kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlets.
SAXE & CO., Proprietors, Sheldon, Vt.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.
The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 28, 1870, will close at this Office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 M.; and at all stations as follows, viz.: A. and B. [illegible] A. M.; C and D, [illegible] A. M.; E and F, [illegible] A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LOTHAIR."
D'ISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!
ALL THAT CAN BE PRINTED SOLD EACH DAY.
What the critics say:
"'Lothair' will be read by the whole world; will provoke immense discussion."—London News.
"'Lothair' gives proof of rare originality, versatility, flexibility, force and freshness."—London Times.
"'Lothair' need not fear comparison with the most sparkling of its author's previous works."—London Observer.
"'Lothair,' apart from the interest attaching to it on account of the position of its author, would be the literary success of the season."—London Standard.
LOTHAIR.—"The author paints from nature, and in nature's tone; simply, beautifully, truly, where youth and gentleness, friendship and love, are his themes."—London Examiner.
LOTHAIR.—"It is impossible not to recognize it as a book of extraordinary power and merit."—Springfield Republican.
LOTHAIR.—"The wealth of glowing description, [illegible] we are all here as we know them of old."—New-York Tribune.
LOTHAIR is published in two editions; in cloth, 12mo, price $2; in octavo, paper, price $1. Mailed post-free, to any address within the United States on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But one sale was made at the Exchange yesterday, and that by JAMES H. MILLER, consisting of a house and lot on Delancey-street, the next lot above the corner of Norfolk-street, known as No. 133. The lot is 25x75 feet, and the property was sold under an order of the Superior Court at referee's sale. The mortgage foreclosed was for $7,000, and the premises brought $11,600 over and above the mortgage and interest. The purchaser was JOSEPH LANGDON.

The sales of real estate advertised to take place this week at the Exchange are quite numerous, and bid fair to infuse more activity into the market.

JOHNSON & MILLER, yesterday, at Elm Park, Staten Island, disposed of a number of lots, the details of which will be found below. The sale was well attended and the prices obtained were generally satisfactory, particularly so when the fact is considered the location is fully one hour distant from the City.

Today the sale of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, at Cranford, N. J., takes place, full particulars of which were given in yesterday's TIMES. The lots, as was stated, are desirable, and will undoubtedly sell well. A special train leaves at noon, on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from the foot of Liberty-street.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. have recently at private sale disposed of the following property: House and lot No. 2 Bowling-green, row adjoining corner of Whitehall-street, lot 25x125.6, through to alley in rear, $50,000; house and lot No. 130 Macdougal-street, 24x86, $17,000; house and lot No. 146 East Twenty-seventh-street, 20x98.9, $14,000; house and lot No. 110 Second-avenue, 26x125, $30,000; house and lot No. 217 East Seventeenth-street, 15.6x92, $15,000; house and lease of lot No. 2 West Forty-eighth-street, south-west corner of Fifth-avenue, 25.5x100, $75,000; and one lot north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 25x75, $4,025.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By James H. Miller.

House and lot, No. 133 Delancey-st., next lot above corner of Norfolk-st. $11,600

ELM PARK—STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot on Richmond-terrace, 25x150.6 ... $700
1 lot on Richmond-terrace, adjoining, 25x150.7 ... 400
1 lot on Granite-av., near Richmond-terrace, 25x100 ... 250
1 lot on Granite-av., adjoining, 25x167.6 ... 230
1 lot on Granite-av., opposite, 25x100 ... 210
1 lot on Granite-av., adjoining, 25x100 ... 210
1 lot on the Morning Star road, 25x125 ... 200
1 lot on the Morning Star road, same size ... 200
1 lot on Granite-av., near Cedar-st., 25x100 ... 210
1 lot on Morning Star road, near Richmond-terrace, 25x125 ... 300
1 lot on Granite-av., near Richmond-terrace, 25x125 ... 210
1 lot on Monroe-st., near Cedar-st., 25x100 ... 220
1 lot on Morning Star road, near Richmond-terrace, 25x125 ...
1 lot on Granite-av., near Cedar-st., 25x100 ... 3,100
1 lot on Monroe-st., near Cedar-st., 25x134.6 ... 220
1 lot on Granite-av., near Richmond-terrace, 25x100 ...
[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Roosevelt-st., No. 48, 1 year ... $750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown.

Clove road, corner Richmond turnpike, 40 acres; Richmond pike, adjoining Woodland Cemetery, 8 731-1,000 acres ... $30,000
Richmond to Centerville road, adjoining A. Bodine's, 12 38-100 acres ... 10,000
Osgood-av., adjoining s. s. Gilpin, 50x150 ... 500

Westfield.

Eltingville, 260 ft. from cor. of Bridge and Wilson avs., 1 867-1,000 acres ... $470
Indefinite locality, plot adjoining Mrs. Lafarge's, 3 acres ... 5,000

Northfield.

Granite-av., Daniel Low's, 2 plots, 75x100 and 75x150x95x45.6 ... $2,000
Morning Star road, cor. Crocheron-st., 50x150 ... 1,000

Concord.

Rhine-av., indefinite plot ... $400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

[illegible]

Morrisania.

Gouverneur-st., [illegible] ... $1,200
147th-st., [illegible] ... 1,750

Mamaroneck.

Bridge's-place, e. s., lot No. 146, Bridge's map, 50x90 ... $1,150

North Salem.

Avenue A, [illegible] ... $2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boyden-st., w. s., 290 ft. n. of Nesbit-st., 25x74.6 ... $4,000
Oliver-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 100x ... 4,000
Littleton-av., w. s., [illegible] ... 1,000
Wright-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Pennsylvania-av., 75x100 ... 3,075

Clinton.

McKerjan to Panot, 15 acres ... $20,000

Jersey City.

Grand-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Grove-st., 20x87 ... $5,500
Lot No. 49, block No. 2, Hudson Grove, 25x100 ... 280

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x71 ... $1,321
8th-st., corner of Clinton-st., 200x100 ... 7,250
7th-st., s. s., 17 ft. from Garden-st., [illegible] ... 5,000

Union.

Liberty-st., n. s., Jno. Gardner's lot, 25x100 ... $425

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 183 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Houses, stores and offices rent. Rents collected.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER HAVING REmoved to Philadelphia, the elegant residence of Louis Snyder, on Irving-place, in the beautiful and healthful village of Flushing, only 30 minutes from 34th-st. ferry. House has all modern improvements. Will be sold at a sacrifice; key in next house. For terms call on E. L. CLARKE, No. 85 Wall-st., New-York, or L. SNYDER, 300 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO STATEN ISLAND LOT BUYERS.—Examine the fine turtle now on exhibition in front of Gould's saloon. The purpose for which it is to be used is there fully explained.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine piece of ground; high and very beautiful location; accessible from up town or down town in forty-five or fifty minutes also from times a day each way, between 6 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

Now Ready:

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TERMS TO SUIT,

THOSE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES, AT THE STATION,

RUTHERFURD PARK,

25 MINUTES BY ERIE R. R. PALACE CARS. NO MUD.

"A man may have a little domestic heaven of his own, with healthful, fresh air, and plenty of romping-ground for the little ones. * * * We hope they will prove the beginning of a new system of comfortable homes for the middle classes."—*Paterson Guardian.*

Apply to the owner, THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

ARCADE BILL VETOED.

STATEN ISLAND BRIDGE BILL PASSED. THE "CITY OF THE SEA" IN THE ASCENDANT.

Well may real estate investors now turn their attention to Staten Island, which will speedily be brought within twenty minutes of the Metropolis. New Brighton and Linden Park will be practically nearer, and reached with more comfort, than Union-square.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN, think of this. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell 400 lots at Linden Park on TUESDAY, May 31, for just what they will bring. They will take you to the ground and give you a grand collation free of charge. These lots, in view of the great improvements, will quadruple in value in a year. By all means go to the sale. Free railroad passes can be had for the asking of

JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts. (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 280 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FINE PRODUCTIVE VIRGINIA Farm—to be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for a smaller farm and cash, or for City or other property, or for Texas lands and cash; contains 333 acres, well adapted to wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, and also for grazing; water pure and never-failing; buildings excellent and conveniently arranged; fruit plentiful; garden good; location healthy, and title perfect; one mile from railroad; fifteen from Petersburg; twenty from Richmond. Apply to CHARLES MIDDLETON, Winterpark P. O., Chesterfield County, Virginia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON PASSAIC, one mile from Paterson depot, furnished house, water and water-closet, carriage-house and stables; two acres, producing last year 2,300 qt. of grapes and choice fruits; situation high, healthy and elegant; no mosquitoes; bathing and boating. Apply to E. M. WEISS, No. 52 Walker-st., or Dr. J. ROBINSON, No. 164 Grand-st., City.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—A SPECIAL [illegible] ... Office at Nyack ... by appointment at my office. O. G. BENNET, No. 27 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, a three-story brick house, with modern improvements; ten rooms; good barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon the premises.

FIFTY-FOUR ACRES, RESIDENCE, [illegible] ... one mile from the depot; for sale low; terms easy. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, 3 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale at Glen Cove, L. I.; 100 acres, good house and out-buildings. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 107 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE and two acres of land, with barn and fruit-trees, on Chappel Hill, N. J. For further particulars apply at No. 348 8th-av.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let "Sonnecke," a desirable country residence, furnished; terms easy. Apply to G. C. BATTERLEE, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, A HANDsome new house, eleven rooms, on high ground, near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; pasture for cow, with carriage-house and stable, with stalls, for five horses; $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

ROSEVILLE, (NEAR ORANGE, N. J.)—Handsome brick house, large garden, fine views, fruit and shade, to let furnished or unfurnished, for Summer or year; forty-five minutes from City. G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, ON 152D-ST. and 11th-av., a large dwelling-house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Inquire of E. C. COMBES, No. 170 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x30 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts. 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A FINE AND ELEGANT OFFICE on the banking floor of the Park Bank fire-proof building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.

SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS,

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 101 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from $21, $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 696 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tiles, table and plumbers' slabs. Show-rooms with finest assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 162 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 233 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. & E. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

IN UPWARD OF

ONE THOUSAND LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 200TH to 215TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive, title indisputable, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, counsel for the executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & CO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 1 P. M., on the premises, partition sale by order of the Union County Orphans' Court, of the homestead farm of Jos. M. Clark, deceased, containing ninety acres, and situated at

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This property will be sold in two plots, of forty-five acres each. On one is a dwelling containing twelve rooms, with the usual out-buildings.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Parties wishing to attend the sale will take the 12 M. train from the foot of Liberty-st.

For maps and particulars apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25,

At 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT PARTITION SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

OF THE

ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT ESTATE

Consisting of

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS,

Located in the

EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., Referee.

Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys.

The attention of capitalists, speculators and investors is called to this sale, which will embrace the largest number of lots ever offered on one day in the City of Brooklyn. The property is splendidly situated, in the most thriving and growing part of the city, on Flushing, Evergreen, Central, Johnson and Knickerbocker Avs., Myrtle, Starr, Madison, Jefferson, Center and George sts.

The lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, in order to afford an opportunity for all to purchase.

Terms—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For descriptions of property see map. For book maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys, No. 59 Broadway, Brooklyn; GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., Referee, No. 37 Broadway, Brooklyn, or to the Auctioneers, JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

Sale by order of Augustus De Peyster, executor of Capt. F. Augustus De Peyster, deceased.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.

The residence of the late Capt. A. De Peyster, on Bard and Davis avs., within ten minutes' walk of the Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, and only one hour from City Hall.

The house, two stories, attic and basement, [illegible]

Grounds consist of about five acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, shade and fruit of every variety and of the choicest kinds; a stream of fine water running through the grounds at foot of lawn adds much to the beauty of the place, and is never dry Summer or Winter; hourly communication from the City by boats from foot of Cortlandt-st.

Terms easy. Premises can be seen by permit from the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 65TH AND 99TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Edward H. Purdy, executor of George A. Jackson:

SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET—1 lot on the south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches; 65th-st. is sewered, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET—2 lots on the south side of 99th-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches; 99th-st. requires very little grading, and is to be opened this Summer.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at purchaser's option.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT EXCURSION SALE TO LINDEN PARK, S. I., will surpass everything heretofore attempted in the way of out-door auction sales. The property will be sold on the premises, at 1 o'clock TUESDAY, May 31.

Linden Park, containing 400 lots, is situated between the Old Town and Richmond roads, Burgher-av. and the Staten Island Railroad. It is only one mile (four minutes) by rail from Vanderbilt Landing, and forty-nine minutes from New-York. The property is splendidly situated, the streets are all graded and every lot is ready for immediate improvement.

A large, commodious and splendid brick mansion, in perfect order, (it could not be built under $15,000,) with seven acres of ground laid out in one plot, belongs to the property.

The auctioneers pledge themselves to the public that the whole estate will positively be sold in small lots and parcels to the highest bidders, regardless of price.

Should the weather be unfavorable the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

Free passes from New-York to the grounds, photographs and maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, May 24, 1870,

At 1 P. M., on the premises,

Trustees' sale of fifty very desirable town lots at

CRANFORD, N. J.,

forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The lots are among the most desirable in the town, situated three minutes' walk from the station, on established streets and in the midst of improvements.

These lots will be absolutely sold without reserve.

There will also be offered a new French roofed residence, with nine rooms and lot 150 feet square.

Should the day prove stormy, sale will take place on 26th inst., at same hour. Special train at 12 M. from foot of Liberty-st. Collation on arrival of train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE property on Grand-st., and northeast corner of 2d-av. and 8th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John M. Cooper, Esq., referee:

GRAND-STREET—The two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, situate on the northerly side of Grand-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., and known as No. 226. Lot 25x100 feet.

SECOND-AVENUE—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick house on the front, and stable on the rear, situate on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 8th-st. Lot 24.4x125 feet.

Also will be sold, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Hammell's Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, a residence and 17 acres of land.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-rights and water-rights and privileges, machinery, wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-power, tools, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal and mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, to said deed for a full description of said estate and property; which deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 63 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK

FOR THE

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 1, 1870. }

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. 25th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings that weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phoenix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, Cooper & Hewitt or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules and drawings, the wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in its place, and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractor will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractor.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAY-MASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INdorsed on envelope "Bids for Transportation Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 28th inst., for the transportation hence, under deck, of the following machinery, to be delivered under the derrick at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. The bids must be for a total sum, and not by the ton or pound. The machinery will be delivered alongside.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

Two (2) large Planing-machines, one (1) large Lathe. The dimensions and weights are as follows:

2 pieces each 30 ft. long, 20 in. wide, 20 in. deep.
2 pieces each 20 ft. long, 58 in. wide, 24 in. deep.

The remaining pieces are of promiscuous smaller sizes, some in boxes and others loose.

The weight of each Planing-machine is about 68,000 lbs., or a total of 136,000 lbs. Weight of Lathe about 30,000 lbs.

Freight free of primage, payable in currency after the return of receipted bill of lading. Bidders will please give name of ship, number of pier, and state probable day of sailing.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of LEE & MORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. LEE retiring. R. F. MORRIS will settle the accounts of the late firm and continue the business at Stapleton, S. I.

W. W. LEE,
STAPLETON, May 21, 1870. R. F. MORRIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL B. SYMS withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,

New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 23 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold, and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. S. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, }
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $87 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 200 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED AS JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 250 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 92½ and ACCRUED INTEREST.

At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, yet of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. income, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the ensuing year:

DAVID DOWS,	JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
HOWEL HOPPOCK,	HENRY ANSTICE,
MULFORD MARTIN,	OGDEN HAGGERTY,
STEPHEN WRAY,	MATT. VASSAR, Jr.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,	JOHN H. BROWER,
WM. H. JOHNSON,	JESSE HOYT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOHN CASTREE,
PETER McMARTIN,	JOHN HALSTED,
SAMUEL J. BERRY,	R. H. VAN AUKEN,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JAS. O. SMITH,	JAMES THOMPSON,
HENRY B. COWLES,	A. S. HAMMERSLEY,
JOHN GIBNEY,	RICH. B. DUYCKINCK,
FERD. DUYSTERS,	WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN D. JONES,	C. L. SHARPSTEIN,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	DAVID MURRAY,
C. K. SUTTON,	DANIEL C. ARCHER,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	BENJ. P. KISSAM,
GEORGE LELAND,	THOS. M. HOOKER,
M. V. B. FOWLER,	BENJ. STEPHENS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, M. V. B. FOWLER was unanimously elected President, and DAVID QUACKINBUSH appointed Secretary. JOHN CASTREE, Chairman.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870. }

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1898, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 502 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. | B. A. BOODY. | R. T. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends. Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897. Interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 78 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 16 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 Nassau St

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE,

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Gold Bonds, at 85 flat. Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, April and October.

EWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MAY 23, 1870.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Hoy,	Nicholas B. LaBau,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	William E. Hoy,
Cornelius K. Garrison,	Joseph Seligman,
William M. Tweed,	Hugh Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Albert H. Vernam,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,	George W. McLean,
Richard B. Connolly,	George Opdyke,
Peter B. Sweeny,	George J. Forrest.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors James Hoy, Esq., was elected President, and William E. Hoy, Esq., Treasurer, of the Company.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870. }

An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee, to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, }
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 3,600 new shares—say $360,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 20th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING }
FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870. }

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.

Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General.
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.
S. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO }
AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for 21 teen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Dated May 3, 1870.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAY 11, 1870. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF A

DIVIDEND-PAYING COMPANY.

We offer for sale a limited amount of

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

7s

At Ninety and Accrued Interest from April 1.

The above bonds are issued on a road costing about double the amount of the mortgage, and which has a PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF NEARLY NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, upon which for the PAST SEVEN YEARS DIVIDENDS OF FROM 7 to 8 PER CENT. PER ANNUM have been regularly paid.

The net earnings of the road last year were over

$1,000,000.

The gross earnings of the first six months of this year show an increase of THIRTY PER CENT. above corresponding six months last year. This is caused by the immense business the Company is doing—more freight offering than they can carry. The money procured from these bonds has been used to purchase feeding roads, and to add needed facilities for moving freight. We would call the attention of investors to these bonds, as they are issued by an old Company with a large paid-in stock capital, which has demonstrated its ability to pay its liabilities and make money.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

ALSO,

[illegible] AND COUNTY BONDS,

Paying 10 and 12 per Cent.

Including an extensive variety of RAILROAD BONDS and other securities, all of first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock-Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed from No. 29 William-st., to No. 15 Exchange-place and will continue to buy and sell Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on Commission as heretofore.

SALLIN & SANDER,

BANKERS,

No. 21 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE }
AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., }
NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. Co., }
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 1. JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 50 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1870. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JUNE ON the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Eastern Division) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

ZENO SECOR, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE have THIS DAY declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Treasurer, No. 122 Broad-st., on and after June 12. The transfer-books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,000 76.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

ASSETS, $1,709,156 62. SURPLUS, $[illegible]

FURNITURE.

A NEW FURNITURE-STORE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

HAVE OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FINE FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

CORNICES AND MIRRORS,

AT NO. 81 4TH-AV.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

QUALITY GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 11 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

GRAND DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The Steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., at 3 P. M. for Havre as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMOINE.....SATURDAY, June 25
FEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 9

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, (including railroad ticket,) First cabin, $110. Place also to be met correspondingly low for steerage passengers.

American travelers coming to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both delays by transit, nuisance and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 25; Nemesis, Saturday, June 4
Samaria, Thurs., May 26; China, Wednesday, June 8
Russia, Saturday, May 28; Palestine, Thurs., June 9
Scotia, Wednesday, June 1; Abyssinia, Wed., June 15
Alsatia, Thursday, June 2; Asia, Wednesday, June 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin.....$120, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$144, gold. Return tickets.....$216, gold. Second Cabin, to Paris.....$94, gold. Return tickets.....$168, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers: First Cabin.....$100, gold. Steerage.....$60, currency. Return tickets.....$180, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Dock, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FRICK.....May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FOSSETH.....June 22, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORLEY.....June 29, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 10 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....May 28 INDIA.....June 4
EUROPA.....May 28 IOWA.....June 11
CALEDONIA.....June 1 CAMERIA.....June 11

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75. Excursion, $110 and $120. Steerage, $28; intermediate, $35.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$115	Steerage	$30
To London	120	To London	35
To Paris	140	To Paris	40
To Halifax, N. S.	80	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

STEERAGE PASSAGE

To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $30 CURRENCY.

ERIN, Capt. Murphy, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Wheeler, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $60.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$165 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

Passage fares include berths, board and all necessaries for the ship.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon,

ON THE 1st AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Friday, June 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 21.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, July 21.

These specific sailings are fixed on schedule time, and will sail on the 21st, from Pier 1, Kermadec Dock, Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

W. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship H. R. TYLER, H. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 16 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SAILING regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. H. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. A. LOCKE, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. H. Edwards, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 12 M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKES, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANS, Wednesday, June 22.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

18 per receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES this day by other lines.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMONDY & CO., No. 64 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Persons or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can stand the expense of a first-class Carriage, can find the Rooms (Private Coupés) are invaluable in avoiding the unpleasant contiguity of cross and troublesome fellow-passengers, examination and convenience of luggage; in a word, they have accomplished, by producing the carriage from its position, and an infinity of money, which it will, they are expected in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers (gentlemen) and interpreters may always be obtained, by application to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 East 27th-st., near the Tribune Office, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. P. MOHRS, Passport Agent, No. 104 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND EASTERN CONNECTIONS.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS FROM BREMEN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE WESTERN

FIRST SALOON PASSAGE A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

WINGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 1, North River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 Broad-st.

HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CAMPBELL, THURSDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 16 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEERMOOR, SATURDAY, May 28, from Pier No. 4 Novth River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOUGH, SATURDAY, May 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 9 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare $1 to Providence and Newport.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES and Capt. GEO. H. HIGGINS, from Pier No. 2, foot of Chambers-st., North River.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, by the Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander E. MATHEWSON, having been thoroughly refitted, will run regularly and elegantly until further notice daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, by the Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.

Foot Monmouth-st., Red Bank, Rumsons, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave as follows: Foot of Market-st., North River, as follows: For Rumsons, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for Rumsons, at 7 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. for freight, 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for New-York, on arrival of trains from above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, for Albany, at which place connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the above-named landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also at Bold's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER E. E. MARTIN.

Capt. JAS L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 East River, foot of Market-st. (Smithtown above Oakville Ferry, touching at 8 Th.-st. at 4 P. M. for passengers only.

NEW-HAVEN SHORT LINE.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Fare $1 to New-Haven. Through tickets to Boston, Providence, Newport, Springfield and Northern points.

Commencing Monday, May 16, 1870, the Hartford and Springfield Express Trains will leave New-York as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, 24th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th.....3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The finest and fastest steamers on the Hudson every Day and Night, from Foot of Barclay-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 5 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE REGULAR LINE.—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NORMA and RED FIELD, Foot of Chambers-st., EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat NEW BERNE, Wednesday, Friday, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—The steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and Stiltson at 3 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES WARREN-st. at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 15 cents. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 1,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Hyson's, and Bayles' Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Excursions WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. PARKER, MERCHANT and DURANT will steamboats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts. (upstairs.)

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, not over five feet six inches high; must understand his business perfectly, and be willing to make himself generally useful about the house. To a good servant this will be a permanent place. Apply personally to G. E. D., Box No. 375 Post-office, New-York, stating last employers.

WANTED—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a German woman, in a family of small children, as assistant nurse and chamber-maid; best reference required. Apply by letter, to T. M. K., Room No. 34, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO ASsist in washing and ironing, to go a short distance out of City; one understanding milk and butter. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 42 3d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 355 4TH-AV., FOR country or City, large number of recommended protestant girls and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies' maids, governesses, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT SERVANTS, with City references; one as cook, wages $14, the other as laundress, wages $12, per month. Call at No. 207 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing; English or German preferred. Apply at No. 7 Hudson-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, fond of children, to take charge of and find a good home, where she will be well treated and well paid. Address M. M., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A KITCHEN-MAID, BY A CITY family going to the country for the Summer; one understanding milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 42 3d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women, one as cook, the other as waitress; both must be strongly recommended for honesty and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 20 West 17th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook. Apply at No. 40 West 38th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., and after 7 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK immediately. Apply to WM. G. STEPHENS, No. 4 Mulock, Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and assistant; can speak French; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended; wages to be from $20 to $25. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Grove-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETent Scotch lady, a situation as housekeeper in a family or gentleman; family or single; is an excellent nurse and seamstress; none but persons of the highest respectability need apply. Call on or address M. G., Box No. 1,264 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is well versed in taking the care of an infant from birth, or older; is fond of children; is willing to go to the country; can be spared two days. Apply at 42 E. 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, who fully understands her business, a situation in a private family; and give best City references; is a good plain sewer; is obliging; is the country. Call for two days, 225 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a first-class quiet family to care for children; sew for them, instead; Good if required; or would assist in housework; is a good sewer; is willing to go to the country; best City references. Call for two days, No. 31 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; is a good cook; is capable and trustworthy; is fond of children; is willing to go to the country with a family; the best of City references. Call at No. 149 Bond-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as first-class nurse and seamstress; the other as waiting; excellent waitress; highest City references; one there and the other four years in last place; country or City. Call at No. 325 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 104 2d-st., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class housekeeper to do tailoring or mending; would take her own home; is a good cutter and fitter; best of City references. Call at No. 64 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to go with chamber-work if required; is the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid or seamstress, to go a short distance into the country, or to accompany a lady going abroad for the Summer. Apply for three days, No. 344 8th-av., or to J. G. D., Box No. 375 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has some washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 129 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 207 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 207 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call today at No. 88 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 205 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, with exceptional City references, a situation in the City or country to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer. Call at No. 29 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; can give best City references. Call at No. 207 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can do fine work; is willing and obliging; has been out a short time; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 104 East 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do light house-work in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; prefers City situation. Call or address No. 207 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is fully competent for either capacity; excellent City references. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in the country; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references. Call at No. 42 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to go with chamber-work if required; is the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid or seamstress, to go a short distance into the country, or to accompany a lady going abroad for the Summer. Apply for three days, No. 344 8th-av., or to J. G. D., Box No. 375 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 207 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call today at No. 88 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 205 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 207 East 40th-st., near 3d-av

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Lecture by Hon. William E. Robinson at the Cooper Institute—Remarks of Mayor Hall.

Hon. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON lectured at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on "American Citizenship and the Fortieth Congress." The large hall was well filled, and the presence of several companies of the Legion of St. Patrick gave the assemblage a quasi-military appearance.

Mayor HALL presided, and on introducing the lecturer said: The subject of the address to-night is "American Citizenship and the Fortieth Congress." I do not think so much of Congress in the main as I do of American citizenship, [applause,] but when the subject of American citizenship is inscribed upon any banner, I want to march under it as you do. It is an insignia more honorable than those of Kings, and an insult to it ought to be resented as an insult to the American flag. Within this month, in the early part of May, came the crown of "Richelieu" ROBINSON's efforts in Congress for American citizenship. In this hall of the Cooper Institute Irishmen set in motion the ball which rolled in the early part of this month to the feet of England's Sovereign and compelled her to sign a bill which accords to you and to me, and to every American, the rights throughout all Great Britain of American citizenship. [Applause.] Irishmen rolled that ball to Washington; "Richelieu" ROBINSON picked it up, presented it to the American people in the halls of the Fortieth Congress, labored and toiled in its cause, until it resulted in securing in Great Britain that which had so long prevailed in this country—acquiescence in the right of expatriation, acquiescence in the right when expatriation had been accomplished of receiving back again as an American citizen an original subject of Great Britain. [Applause.] That accomplishment, I firmly believe, is due to the enthusiasm, pertinacity and zeal of the lecturer this evening. [Cheers.] The Mayor concluded by introducing Mr. ROBINSON.

Mr. ROBINSON prefaced his address by a general disquisition on human freedom, and then adverted to the condition of American citizenship as represented in foreign countries. He maintained it was the duty of every Government worthy of respect in the family of nations, jealously to guard the rights of its citizens at home and abroad. Not all the water on the earth's surface can wash from a national character the disgrace of one unchallenged blow upon the back of any citizen by any foreign Power in trespass upon its rightful jurisdiction. What was a nation? Was it the power of its army, the strength of its navy, the wealth of its treasury, the magnificence of its Capitol, the learning of its Judges, the wisdom of its statesmen, the intelligence of its people? No! emphatically above all other subjects for which Governments were created or endured was the protection of its citizens at home and abroad. If the passports given to our citizens were despised and unheeded by the underlings of European despots, and our Government demands no indemnity and security, then all our victories by sea and land, all our wealth and magnificence can only lend additional power to the weight of scorn under which our Republic sinks in the estimation of civilized and even barbarian nations. The lecturer then proceeded to narrate the circumstances of the arrest of several naturalized citizens of the United States in England during the last two years, and their conviction upon a precedent established in 1848. Thus men who had sworn our allegiance and the abjuration of all others—men who had fought their way through the battles of the Republic, from the ranks to high military honors, on visiting England, then at peace with us, were held, tried, convicted and sentenced for words and acts spoken and done, if at all, in the United States. Thus our citizens were treated while at peace with England, while had we been at war with her, as we then had reason enough to be, CORCORAN, MULLIGAN, SHIELDS, and MEAGHER, would have been liable to death as traitors. Even LOGAN and SHERIDAN would have been similarly liable; while all of them would have been liable to death if they refused to fight for the United States. He then reviewed the movement which has resulted in the acknowledgment of the right of naturalized citizens in all European nations, and said that in point of importance it was the most important bill that ever received the signature of any Executive. This was the opinion of many of the ablest men in both Houses, and though not as good or perfect as it might and should be, yet if executed in its spirit with vigor and boldness, would prevent for all future time the arrest of any American citizen, native or naturalized, for words or acts, no matter how boldly spoken or done, in the United States. Both in the House and Senate, this American question was called Fenianism, and at first the member introducing it was abused and ridiculed for talking too much on Ireland and Fenianism. But strange that those who at first ridiculed him afterward tried to outbid him in their devotion, and seemed anxious to rub themselves against his measure to get the smell of it on their garments. He denied it was a question of Fenianism which was involved; and even if it were, what harm, and why not in an American Congress and before the American people, the favorite child of Fenianism? It was Fenianism which flashed through the pillar of fire and fringed the curtain of cloud for the Israelites fleeing from oppression through divided seas. It stooped with Sampson between the main pillars of the temple and danced for joy upon the ruins over which the tyrants were buried. It crouched under the bridge and slept in the cave of West Rock with the regicides, and wrote its condensed creed over its entrance, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." It tapped with the diamond pen of JEFFERSON to write its own gospel in the Declaration of Independence, and gave power to the sword of WASHINGTON to vindicate it in the field. In conclusion, he reiterated that this question was one of a national character and its settlement was a duty of this country which was long and unjustly postponed. The lecturer concluded amid great applause.

AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Delegates—Report of the Executive Committee—Christianity and the Constitution.

The annual session of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was held yesterday evening at the Temple Shaaray Tefila. A. HART, of Philadelphia, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Among the delegates present were Supervisor HERMAN, Judge JOACHIMSEN and Rev. J. M. ISAACS, of New-York; Rev. Dr. J. M. WISE, of Cincinnati; Rev. GEO. JACOBS and Dr. JASTRAM, of Philadelphia; Hon. SIMON WOLF, Recorder of Washington; Rev. Dr. KALISCH, of Newark, and delegates from Pittsburg, Charleston, New-Orleans, Boston, &c.

Rev. Mr. ISAACS, the oldest chaplain in New-York, offered prayer, after which the report of the Executive Committee was read by M. S. ISAACS, Secretary. The report, which was exceedingly lengthy, gave a statement as to the condition of the Jews throughout the world. In Palestine, the committee reported that the Governor of Syria had conceded the privilege of purchasing land for a Jewish agricultural school. As soon as this concession was confirmed at Constantinople the schools would be begun. The condition of the Jews in Roumania and Russia had not been improved. Scenes of violence had taken place at Bucharest, Vacco and Galatz. In Russia large numbers of Jews had been driven from their homes. The law prohibiting Jews from living near the frontier remained, and the United States Minister had been instructed to protect them. The Committee deprecated the sending of the poor and ignorant to this country, and thought it better to aid them in Europe. With regard to the Chinese Jews, HALEVY's mission to China had not yet been undertaken. The Universal Alliance had held its meeting at Paris under the Presidency of M. CREMIEUX. The membership amounted to 13,000 living all over the globe. Jewish schools had been established in Syria and the East by the Alliance. The Committee urged the adoption of laws similar to that of New-York State, whereby Jews who kept the Sabbath should not be prevented from laboring on Sunday. Maimonides' College was recommended to Israelites, and it was urged that it should be sustained by them. The Committee deprecated the attempt of an association to enlist public sympathy in favor of a movement for the Christianization of our national Constitution. It was to the credit of the good sense of the American public that the movement had accomplished but little. The Committee note with dissatisfaction the appointment of the chief supporter of the movement to a high judicial position under the Constitution with which he professes himself at variance, and hopes he will discountenance the attempt to mingle Church and State in America.

The Treasurer's report was submitted:

1869—May 1. Balance on hand		$314 [illegible]
May 20. Receipts		270 00
Total		$5[illegible]
1870—May 20. Printing	$31 25	
Postage, stationery, &c.	70 05	
Testimonial to the Secretary	110 00—	2[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Palestine fund— May 1. Balance		$[illegible]
Interest		194 17
Total		$[illegible]
Contributions to agricultural school at Jaffa		$1,000 00
Dwellings for Aged and indigent families		1,000 00
Balance		1,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

A beautiful specimen of a Hebrew letter was shown, being an application for aid for a Jewish hospital at Jerusalem. This letter, together with a resolution to repeal the enrollment tax of $10, offered by Mr. HART, and a resolution protesting against the making of Good Friday a legal holiday in the State of Pennsylvania, were referred with other documents to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. JACOBS, JOACHIMSEN, ALLEN and ISAACS, who are to report this evening. A resolution to increase this committee to one of seven members was defeated. The following Committee on nominating officers was appointed: Messrs. HIRSHBURG, KOHEN, FINK and ISAACS, and the Committee adjourned until 7½ this evening, at the same place.

Our Indian Policy—Discussion in the Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting, yesterday, discussed the treatment of the Indians by the Federal Government. The discussion was awakened by a report made by Dr. HOLDICH of the proceedings of the Indian Commission mass meeting at Cooper Institute last week. The Doctor read Secretary COX's letter to that meeting, asking for the co-operation of the Christian Churches and people of the North in his pacific policy toward the aborigines. That meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, because negotiations are pending between the Commission and RED CLOUD and other chiefs to get them to visit this City, when another meeting will be held, probably in a couple of weeks. Rev. Mr. DEVINNE, who had been a missionary among the Indians in his younger days, advocated kindness and conciliation toward them as being the surest means of maintaining peace on our borders. Dr. CURRY believed that the Quaker policy was a failure; that the Indians are totally depraved—there is nothing in their nature; they are savages pure and simple, and they look upon kindness as cowardice and treat their friends as cowards. He pointed out the error of the Government originally in treating the Indians as independent nations instead of as American citizens, amenable to the same laws as white men. He thought Gen. SHERIDAN was justified in his massacre of the Piegans for the safety of his own troops, and believed that the Government should by military force confine the different tribes to their respective reservations, and let them know that they would be liable to arrest and punishment if found three miles beyond their own territories. He related incidents to show the depravity and the treachery of the Indian mind, as did also Dr. HARRIS, Dr. GRISWOLD and Rev. L. S. WEED. However, Dr. HOLDICH's Committee was directed to respond on behalf of the Preachers' Meeting to Secretary COX's letter, and to express their Christian sympathy with his efforts; at the same time to embody the views above expressed, and ask full protection for white settlers on our frontiers.

Arrest for Non-payment of Fines—Important to Members of the National Guard.

A short time since, as our readers may remember, Judge INGRAHAM, in the matter of SINCLAIR, rendered a decision discharging the latter upon a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the law did not authorize the arrest and confinement of members of the National Guard for the purpose of enforcing the payment of fines. It appears that this decision was not received with much favor by the officers of the National Guard, inasmuch as if it is allowed to stand the organization would, it is claimed, be greatly injured in its discipline, and would lose a large amount of money. It is said that the Third Brigade in this City would alone sustain a loss of about $1,200 of outstanding dues. It has, therefore, been determined to test the matter again. JAMES GARNER, a member of the Ninth Regiment, appeared yesterday by his counsel before Judge CARDOZO to obtain a discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. Major KILBRETH, Judge-Advocate of the Third Brigade, opposed.

In addition to the arguments presented in the Sinclair case the counsel for the prisoner also urged that the recent act of the Legislature on the subject did not remedy the defects of the previous law.

The Judge-Advocate contended that the arrest was authorized by the amendment of 1866, and that the objections of Judge INGRAHAM could be disposed of by simply transposing a line in the act. He also contended that the act of 1870 remedied that of 1866; that it is not an *ex post facto* law, for it merely affects a remedy.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the prisoner, Mr. SYLVESTER L. H. WARD; opposed, Judge-Advocate Maj. KILBRETH.

A Singular Disease—The Doctors Mystified.

Last Saturday morning, CHARLES MARTIN, a young engraver, nineteen years of age, who resides at the house of Dr. R. C. PERRY, No. 40 Bond-street, was attacked by a remarkable paroxysm, which at first was supposed to be hydrophobia. He barked like a dog, licked his father, snapped at Dr. PERRY, as if he wanted to bite him, foamed at the mouth, and was with difficulty prevented from injuring himself and others by six men—neighbors who were called in—whose united strength scarcely sufficed to restrain him. These violent spasms recurred at intervals during the rest of the day, and it was late at night before he was quieted and fell asleep. The next day he was almost entirely rational, though exhausted. Yesterday the paroxysms did not return, and Drs. H. M. JERNEGAN and T. F. ALLEN, who have been attending him, and who say that the disease is not hydrophobia, but seem somewhat mystified as to its precise nature, were of the opinion that he will ultimately recover. It is understood that the patient when only five years old—fourteen years ago—was bitten by a dog. During his paroxysms he called for water and drank it copiously, which is hardly a symptom of hydrophobia. He is said to be of strictly temperate habits.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It appears to be definitely determined that Fire Marshal BRACKETT, notwithstanding the persistent pressure brought to bear in his behalf, is to be removed within a short time, and it is currently rumored that Mr. THOMAS [illegible], Ex-Alderman of the [illegible] Ward, is to be appointed in his place. The Fire Marshalship being awarded to the Democrats, Mr. GEORGE H. SHELDON, who has heretofore been the real head of the Bureau, will undoubtedly be retained as Chief Clerk, so that the public interests are not likely to suffer by the change which is contemplated.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for the purpose of electing a Pilot Commissioner in place of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, whose term of office has expired, Mr. BLUNT was re-elected to serve for another term of two years. There was no opposition, the vote on Mr. BLUNT's election being unanimous.

At a meeting of the Third Presbytery of New-York, yesterday, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, late of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, was admitted to membership, and arrangements made for his installation as pastor of the Claremont Presbyterian Church on the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square today from 5 to 7 P. M. Musical entertainments will also be given in Washington-square on Wednesday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., and in Madison-square on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

Miss VIRGINIA C. BURKE, the daughter of the late Capt. ALEXANDER, denies that a suit has been instituted against her by the GARDNERS, with whom her father resided at the time of his death, for charging them with having poisoned him. She says no papers in any such suit have been served upon her.

The Quarantine Commissioners will meet this afternoon. The Health Officer has already caused the steam-ship *Illinois* to be fitted up for hospital purposes at the lower Quarantine.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were the steam-ship *Europa*, 547 passengers; the ship *Minnehaha*, 263; steam-ship *Main*, 607, and bark *Columbus*, 160. Total, 1,5[illegible].

Major WM. W. POST has been appointed to represent the Naval Office at the Customs Department, Castle Garden.

Elegant offices are fitting up for the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, at the Equitable Building, corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. The safes, vaults and other appliances are expected to be ready for occupancy about the 15th of June next. They are being built on a scale which for extent, strength and security surpasses anything of a similar character in the world.

DANIEL PETERSEN, sixty-four years of age, living at No. 10 Birmingham-street, last evening was knocked down at the intersection of Cherry and Catharine streets by a runaway team, and severely injured. He was assisted to his home by the Police.

MICHAEL MCDONOUGH, a boot-black, living at No. 3 Franklin-street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon at Jones' Wood by being struck in the back with a beer-keg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTIN DORAN, a seaman, while at work yesterday afternoon on the schooner *Constitution*, at Pier No. 8 North River, had a portion of his right foot crushed by a case of goods falling on it. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, two colored people, named JAMES E. WILLIAMS and SAMUEL BROWN, were charged with assaulting JOHN MCFARRELL, No. 413 East Twelfth-street. MCFARRELL stated that yesterday he was passing through the Bowery when the prisoners, without any provocation, committed a serious assault upon him. The prisoners, in extenuation of the offense, said that the complainant voted on their tickets, in the Eleventh Ward, at the recent election, and they considered that for such a violation of their rights as citizens, they were justified in the course they adopted. Judge SCOTT held a different opinion, and committed them for trial, in default of bail.

EDWARD MOSHER, Captain of the schooner *Orbit*, and his mate, ALONZO BURT, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing forty tons of pig-iron. Mr. JOSEPH P. BUCKLAND, of Holyoke, Mass., testified that he had employed MOSHER to convey fifty tons of iron from Newark to New-Haven, and the cargo was delivered on the 2d inst. As Mr. BUCKLAND had only received ten tons of the iron, the accused were remanded for trial.

WILLIAM [illegible], of No. 55 West Houston-street, was knocked down and run over last evening, at Jones' Wood, by a horse and wagon in charge of three unknown women. After the accident they took him into the wagon and conveyed him to the corner of Avenue A and Twelfth-street, where they abandoned him, to be picked up by the Police. He was found to be suffering from severe internal injuries, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening FRANK [illegible], a daring thief, nineteen years of age, broke open a show-case standing on the sidewalk in front of No. 721 Broadway, and stole from it a switch of human hair, valued at $50. Unfortunately for him, however, Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, witnessed his feat, and giving chase captured him with the property in his possession. He was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station, and will be arraigned before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

FREDERICK GRUHN, of No. 214 Eldridge-street, was robbed of a gold watch and chain and a small sum of money yesterday morning, by JOHN WILLIAMS, on board the Hoboken ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston*. WILLIAMS was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who recognized him as an old offender and held him for trial.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital in the case of ERASTUS MYERS, aged fifty, who came to his death by injuries sustained on the 7th inst., at No. 57 Park-street, by being caught in some machinery. MYERS was the engineer and went too close to the gear-wheel, the belt of which caught in his clothing and drew him over the shaft.

A motion for the postponement of the trial of BENONI HOWARD, charged with having and counterfeiting revenue stamps as a match manufacturer, for two weeks, was granted by Judge BENEDICT in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

NICHOLAS LORENZO and JAMES BROWN, who were arrested on a charge of obstructing Deputy Marshal ALLEN while he was attempting to arrest an Italian sailor named [illegible], were fully committed for examination by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday.

CHARLES RUBRECK was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police-Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, for an indecent assault on ANNA ZELMIN, No. 192 Eldridge-street, on Sunday last.

BROOKLYN.

The tournament will be continued at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, today, commencing at 2½ o'clock. It will be a repetition of the scenes of Saturday, together with the additional ceremony of the crowning of the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Prof. C. L. FORD, the distinguished Professor of Anatomy in the Long Island Medical College, sailed on board of the *Marathon* for Europe on the 21st inst. A large concourse of students accompanied him to the boat and testified their appreciation of his merits as a gentleman, a scholar and a teacher in an appropriate address, to which the Professor made happy reply. He expects to return in time for his next course of lectures.

A grand billiard tournament for the amateur championship of Long Island was inaugurated at the Assembly Billiard House, in Washington-street, last evening, under the auspices of Mr. A. R. SAMUELS. The contest will continue every evening for nine days, playing to commence at 8 o'clock. Among the contestants are Messrs. ROGERS, KIRK, CAMPBELL, UPHAM, ROBERT and CRAFT.

The following property belonging to the old Volunteer Fire Department was sold at public auction yesterday: Eleven steam-tenders, $[illegible]; six hand-engines, $[illegible]; thirteen four-wheeled hose-carriages, $[illegible]; and two-wheeled hose-carriage, $[illegible].

The dead-lock between the Mayor and the Park Commissioners is still maintained. The latter have not as yet applied for a mandamus.

During the first six days of collection the returns of internal revenue for the Second District amount to $151,565 90.

About six thousand persons traveled on Sunday by the new Cross-town Railroad by Vanderbilt-avenue to Prospect Park.

LONG ISLAND.

Jephtha Lodge, No. 494, F. and A. M., of Huntington, was officially visited last evening by R. W. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, D. D. G. M. This lodge is one of the best in the State, being under the charge of Rev. C. R. ELLSWORTH, the Episcopal clergyman, as Master. After a short session, the lodge adjourned to the Assembly-rooms, where a large audience had assembled, and there listened to a public lecture on Masonry from Mr. PRINCE. The room was appropriately decorated and the occasion enlivened by the singing of Masonic odes.

Pembroke Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Glen Cove, visited Pacific Lodge of Flushing last evening. P. C. P. WM. R. FREEMAN and P. C. P. ED. J. HAMILTON, of Palestine Encampment, No. 6, of New-York City, were the guests of Pacific Lodge, and participated in the exercises of the evening.

The scow built under the supervision of Capt. PEARCE, for reducing the rocks at Hell Gate, is finished, and Saturday the last of the machinery was placed on board, preparatory to making the trial which is to decide whether it is a success. The scow is 120 feet long, 55 feet wide, and draws 3 feet 6 inches of water.

Two iron bridges were commenced on the Flushing Railroad yesterday. One is to span Flushing Creek on the Main-street line, and will be a draw-bridge. The other will bridge the highway near West Flushing. They are to be first-class structures.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Police of Yonkers were notified yesterday that a number of cases of small-pox existed at South Yonkers, whereupon Supervisor FLAGG visited the place and detailed a physician to attend to the sick and vaccinate those who had been neglected. The President of the village also came to the City to consult the Metropolitan Board of Health in relation to the matter.

On Sunday night some adroit rogue entered the residence of Mr. GEO. HUMPHREY, on Oak Hill-avenue, Yonkers, and stole from a trunk stored in an upper room of the house about $150 worth of silver-ware.

NEW-JERSEY.

Negotiations are reported as being in progress between the Cunard Company and the Hoboken Dry Dock Company for the purchase by the former of the Dry Dock property north of the Hoboken Ferry building. The property was sold by the late Mr. E. A. STEVENS to the Dry Dock Company for the purpose to which it has been put, and it was stipulated that it should be used for no other purpose. It is understood, however, that the Hoboken Land Improvement Company will consent to the change, their agent, Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN, having so stated. If the sale is made to the Cunard Company, the Dry Dock will be removed further up the river.

Late on Sunday night a fire was discovered in Mrs. DRIER's store, on Broad-street, Elizabeth. The flames communicated to LUITE's liquor store adjoining, which was much damaged. LUITE's wife and children were rescued from the upper story, where they resided, by Mr. JOHN MACKLIN and his son GEORGE, at the imminent peril of their lives. Mrs. DRIER's store was entirely destroyed. The total loss is about $6,000; insured for $2,900 in the New-York City Mutual, $1,000 in the People's Mutual, Newark; National Marine and in the Fire of Elizabeth for $1,000.

Yesterday the new depot of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at Market-street, Newark, was thrown open to the public. It is a vast improvement on its predecessor, being spacious and handsomely ornamented and furnished. The cost is estimated at $30,000. A new depot has also been opened on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Orange, at a cost of $15,000.

In the Essex County Circuit Court at Newark, yesterday, a colored preacher, Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, appeared as defendant in a suit brought by SARAH E. HEDDEN, to test the validity of a will purporting to have been made by her father, FRANCIS HEDDEN, in which Mr. WEAVER is named as the sole heir. The estate consists only of a house and lot, on which there is said to be a large mortgage. It is claimed by the plaintiff that undue influence was exercised in the executorship of the will.

Yesterday, WM. EICHENBUSH was sentenced to the State Prison for one year for breaking into a house in Newark, and also for committing assault and battery.

A meeting of citizens of Jersey City is called at the City Hall, on Thursday night, to raise money for the assistance of the Richmond sufferers.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commander Nicholson, of the United States steamer *Benicia*, reports the arrival of that vessel at Rio Janeiro on the 14th of April, forty-five days from Portsmouth. James Powers, a seaman, died on the voyage, and was buried at sea on the 17th of March. The officers and crew were well. The *Benicia* is on the way to the Asiatic squadron.

Commodore John P. Gillis has been ordered to duty as Light House Inspector of the Fourth District, relieving Commodore William H. Gardner, who is placed on waiting orders.

Brevet Brig. Gen. T. A. McParlin, Surgeon, Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. S. Huntington and Brevet Major Van Buren Hubbard, Assistant Surgeons, will assemble at the West Point Military Academy on the 1st of June, to examine into the physical qualifications of the graduating class and candidates for admission into the Academy. Second Lieut. Wellington J. Sprague, having been found incapacitated for active service because of a wound received in the battle [illegible], while serving as Captain in the First Regiment of Colored troops, has been, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Captain of Infantry. First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. K. Kellogg, unassigned, will report in person on the 1st prox., for duty in the Department of the Lakes.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 23—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛		94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛	[illegible]	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅛		88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¾		88⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅛		90⅛
U. S. 10-40s	86		86
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	111		110
Erie R. R. Shares	18½		18¾
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	28¾		28⅞

The approach of settling day tends to tranquilize the stock market.

PARIS, May 23—Evening.—The Bourse opened and closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. 70c. and closed at 74f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 95¼@95⅜ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm at 95½.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d.@11d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet; Wheat, 9s. 7d. ₩ cental for California White, and 7s. 11d. @8s. for No. 2 Red Western. PROVISIONS—Bacon firm. Pork quiet. Lard dull at 68s. 6d. ₩ cwt. NAVAL STORES—The market is firmer.

LONDON, May 23.—SUGAR quiet. Sperm Oil dull.

ANTWERP, May 23.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 51½f. and closed firm at 52½f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, May 23—A. M.—PETROLEUM opened irregular.

HAMBURG, May 23—A. M.—PETROLEUM market quiet.

HAVRE, May 23.—COTTON—The market opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 130 francs per cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 23.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firmer at 94½c. cash, 95½c. seller June, for No. 2; during the afternoon, dull and unsettled at 95c. cash, 96¾c. seller June. CORN steady and firmer at 84c. OATS quiet at 49½c. RYE firmer; No. 2, 79c.@80c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 04½, wooden-bound. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $29. LARD dull at 15¾c.@16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS steady at 11¾c.@12c. loose. Short Rib MIDDLES firm at 15c.@15¼c. loose. Live HOGS active and easier at $6 75@$8 for Common to Choice. CATTLE dull and declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $5 25@$6 37½ for Stockers to Extra Prime shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS during the past forty-eight hours—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and a shade firmer at 4½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 4c. on Corn to Buffalo, by lake.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—TOBACCO active at $7@$20 for factory Lugs; $6@$6 for common Leaf; $12@$20 for fair to good manufacturing. COTTON nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull; all grades below choice declined 10c.@25c.; Fall Superfine, $4 15@$4 35; Extra, $4 65@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 90@$5; Treble Extra, $5 @$5 75. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c. on Spring, and declined 5c. on all grades of Fall below Fancy; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; No. 1 and No. 2 Mixed, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; Low Choice to Choice, $1 [illegible]. CORN heavy and declined 3c.@5c. on all grades below choice; Mixed and Yellow, 86c.@91 6c.; Fancy Yellow, $1 01; prime to fancy White, $1 00@1 15. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull. RYE nothing doing. WHISKY heavy at $1 00@$1 07. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $30@$30 50. Dry-salted Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c. BACON, 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear sides; Shoulders held 13½c. LARD dull at 15½c.@16¼c. CATTLE active at $6@$7 for extra shipping. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$8 for Good to Choice.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 50; Ohio do., $5 75@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8 50. WHEAT declined 5c.; Pennsylvania Red, $1 [illegible]; Western, $1 30@$1 35. RYE steady; Western, $1 [illegible]; State, $1 07@$1 08. CORN—Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. OATS steady; Western, 64c.; State, 64c.@66c. GROCERIES unchanged. COFFEE—Rio, 13c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. SUGAR—Cuba Refining, [illegible]; Muscovado, 600 hhds. Cuba Refining, 9½c.@9⅞c. Molasses inactive. PROVISIONS—Small business. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50. LARD, 16¾c.@16¾c. WHISKY dull at $1 04 for Western Iron, $1 03½ do. Wood, $1 [illegible]. CATTLE—Market active this week, and prices well maintained; sales 1,200 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 10½c.@10¾c.; Fair to Good do., 8c.@10c.; Common, 6c.@8c. SHEEP in fair demand; sales, 9,000 at 5¾c.@6½c. HOGS dull; sales, 2,500 at $11 50@$12 75, the latter for Prime corn-fed.

OSWEGO, May 23.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 3,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $7 75@$8 for Double Extra, the latter chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; Amber Indiana, $1 25. CORN quiet; Kiln-dried held at $1 05. OATS nominally 64c. for Canadian. RYE held at 94c., in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 for Bolted, $2 20 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Rye, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 45c.; Grain in Mill-feed to Boston, $5 30; to New-York, $4 30; to Albany, $4 60, ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—33,200 bushels Wheat, 6,200 bushels Rye, 1,800,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, May 23.—RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 385,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 126,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, 6¾c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR dull and quiet; sales, 100 bbls. Western at $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and quiet; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 15; 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at [illegible]. CORN dull and steady at $1 for No. 2 Mixed Western; $1 06 for Yellow Western. OATS dull; nominally 60c. RYE inactive and nominal at 90c. PORK $30 00. LARD dull at 16¾c. HIGHWINES nominal, $1 05. GRAIN in store—834,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Peas, 31,000 bushels Rye-malt.

ALBANY, May 23.—WHEAT—Very little doing; Amber State, $1 45. RYE firm at $1 10 for State. CORN in limited request; sales of one lot of Western Yellow at $1 17. OATS firmer at 67c.@68c. for State; Mixed, 67c.; No. 1, 66½c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. CATTLE—Supply large, being 2,450 head in excess of the number last week; quality good; highest price realized was 10c. for fancy; 9½c.@9¾c. was the ruling price for first-class; Stockers sold at 6c.@7½c. Cows and Calves realized $5 advance on last week's prices; sales at from $55 to $125. SHEEP—Supply moderate; prices fell off ¼c.@½c.; the range was from 6¾c. to 7½c., the latter an extreme. HOGS—But few offering.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 22½c. sales, 100 bales; receipts, 37 bales; stock, 3,356 bales. FLOUR in improved demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $1 40@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 30; offerings light. CORN—White quiet at $1 10@$1 17; Yellow firm at $1 12. OATS quiet at 60c. MESS PORK firm at $30. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. @17½c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 17¼c.@17½c. WHISKY quiet and firm at $1 05 @$1 06, but holders off.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5 25. CORN, $1 20. WHEAT, $1 20. OATS, 66c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $30. BACON, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY, $1 00@$1 04. TOBACCO—Sales 245 hhds. at $5 20@$6 for Frosted and Sound Lugs; $6@$8 50 for Low to Medium Leaf. LARD, 15c.

TOLEDO, May 23.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 62; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 65; Regular, $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 17; No. 2 Red, $1 12; No. 3 Red, $1 03; Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35. CORN declining; No. 1, 90c.; No. 2, 88¼c. OATS quiet; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Corn, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady at $1 0½ for No. 1; 96c. for No. 2. CORN declining; No. 2, 80c. OATS nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE steady, at 81c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—COTTON nominally 20c.; receipts, 741 bales; exports, 721 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 75. CORN steady at $1 15@$1 20. OATS active at 65c. LARD nominal. BACON—Shoulders dull at 13¼c.; Sides quiet at 18¼c.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—WHEAT nominally lower; No. 1 Red held at $1 17; No. 2 Red, $1 10. CORN steady and nominally unchanged. OATS advanced 1c. RYE firm and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—COTTON easier; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales 100 bales; receipts, 204 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 7,805 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 1,716 bales; coastwise, 232 bales; total, 2,032 bales; exports, to Havre, 970 bales; to New-York, 339 bales; stock, 124,305 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 34c. RESIN steady at $1 50@$5 50 for Strained to Pale. Crude TURPENTINE firmer at $1 85@$3 30. TAR, $1 25. Nothing doing in COTTON.

MOBILE, May 23.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 73 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,281 bales; to New-Orleans, 4 bales; stock, 25,060 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 1,420 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,850 bales; stock, 34,172 bales.

BOSTON, May 23.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 94 bales; coastwise, 510 bales; total, 604 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

DETROIT, May 23.—WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 33; No. 1, $1 42. CORN, 94c.@95c. OATS—Western, 58c.; State, 60c. BARLEY, $1 50 ₩ cental.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; receipts, 504 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,109 bales; stock, 28,061 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., May 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 21c.; receipts, 448 bales; exports, coastwise, 371 bales; stock, 2,989 bales.

[Advertisement.]

It may seem strange to the merely superficial observer that the hats of one manufacturer should be so immeasurably superior to those of another; yet such is clearly the case, and KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, bears the palm. To account for this we should remember that KNOX has secured this preëminent at great cost of labor and the anxiety of years. The result is that all men of taste purchase their hats of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements and cheap imitations of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, even if called an improvement. Using or selling an infringement is violation of the law and will be treated as such. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 23—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S. E. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	E.	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Mobile	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	—	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	May 24	New-York	Hamburg.
Britannia	May 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	May 25	New-York	London.
Idaho	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 26	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	May 25	New-York	Havre.
Main	May 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	May 28	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR RIO AND HAVANA.

South America	May 23	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	May 26	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil, and St. Thomas, per steam-ship *South America*, at 1 P. M.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southhampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 23.—*In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.*—John D. Eimits and brother, A. H. Bodeker, L. Helmstaeder, Mr. Bolken, W. Fenshawe, Mrs. Ireland and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pommeroy, John Boalde, Mr. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. Godon, Mrs. Lesley and family, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Kiliminster, Eugenie Findner, John H. Ficken, Hans Schmeidel, J. M. Mustie, Mrs. Susannie, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, Mr. Brick, Mr. Maule, Mr. Gilbert, W. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Beckert, Messrs. Albury brothers, Miss Higgs, Mr. Pollock, Julie Drippert, L. Hagemann and family, F. Henning, C. W. Muller, C. Plouse and family, Louis Rager and family, Emilie Derr, Wm. Rode, Sophie Briel, Carl Rosler, David Hirsch, Carl Goeppert, Alb. Laparde, Alf. Korber, Lorenz Wattenberger, Wm. Gellner, Aug. Breitenfeld, A. Budde and wife, Y. de Mars, Raymund Siara, Geo. Wolfe, Anna Ellinghausen, Mr. Conway, H. Hirsch, J. Lobbmann, J. Schenkel, J. Hess, J. Kuhn, C. Barrett, J. Steel, Mr. Garrals, Thos. Jeffery, J. R. Sundstrom, C. J. Schumacher, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Kewing and family, Theo. Dahlmann, Mr. Fischer, C. Zimmermann and family, Bertha Pfluderer, J. W. Damm and wife, Isaac Leopold, Carl Rau and daughter, Franz Pensel, Eliza Noltte and daughter, Paul Wendtlandt, Wm. Ebert, Arnold Frey, Maria Franzens, S. Haffner, M. Ehrlich, Emma Dannhardt, Aloys Gleichert, Aug. Merkel, Nicol. Pfeiffer, Mr. Tomasnore, Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. C. Sch[illegible] and family, Mr. T[illegible] and family, Mr. C[illegible] and family, Mr. Kettler, Miss Bebbe.

In steam-ship Bienville, from Havana.—Chas. E. Aston and wife, Felix Campbell and wife, Edward Hope and wife, Mrs. Singleton, O. F. Kaye and wife, Miss Annie Woods, D. Summers, wife and family, B. H. Cooper, F. Doolittle and family, F. S. Beard, J. W. Beglander, wife and sister; J. C. Elliott, P. W. Frost, J. Young, Isaac Fernald, O. J. Troth, Theo. Rapp and wife, Miss Terrasson Barrence, child and servant; J. H. Rodman, M. Warburg and wife, Miss Warburg, F. Shields, Jules Magnotti, Ricardo Bertrand, Jas. W. Muller, Jose Antonetti, R. T. Bennett, J. A. Denver, James Garrett, E. Van Tassel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 19 | Moon rises. 2 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 18 | Hell Gate. 5 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, &c., W. R. Garrison; Borussia, Mahlmann, Havana, Kunhardt & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Achilles, Greene, Philadelphia; Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, Briggs.

Ships Escort, Williams, Mobile, Saml. Thompson's Nephew & Co.; C. Grinnell, Chandler, London, R. Chandler.

Bark Constantia, (Aust.,) Hansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Fanny, Marshall, Cork, G. F. Bulley; Ruth, Wilkins, Tampa Bay, Spofford; Grace E. Cann, Cook, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Teresita, (Br.,) J. W. Hill, Cienfuegos.

Schrs. Delaware, Farren, Newbern, Godwin; Ricardo Barros, Newburn, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Armsted, Western, Rio Hacha, Dovale & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans 18th and Havana 18th inst., 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 20, 6 A. M., off Currituck, passed steam-ship George Cromwell, bound S.; 4 P. M., passed steam-ship United States, bound S.; same day, 6 P. M., 12 miles N. of Jupiter lighthouse, brig Mary Edna, bound S.; also, same day, brig Addie Hale, bound S.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Galveston May 12, and Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed Hatteras 21st, since which have had strong N. E. winds.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 41 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 21st inst. with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and Isle of Wight April 12, with mdse. and 47 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Nelson, (of Liverpool,) Rands, Calcutta and Sand Heads, Feb. 2, with mdse. to John Atkin & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope April 2, St. Helena 18, and crossed the equator 20, in lon. 30 W.; had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Valley Forge, (of Gardiner,) Berry, Callao Feb. 1, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 4; crossed Equator 23d March, lon. 38 W.; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Edith Warren, (of Liverpool,) Clarke, Calcutta Feb. 5, Sand Heads Feb. 8, with mdse. to order of Warren & Co., of Boston. Passed Cape Good Hope April 1; crossed the Equator April 26 in lon. 31 W.; May 20, Highlands bearing N. by E. 80 miles, took pilot from boat Washington No. 22; since then had light winds, calms and thunder-storms, with heavy rain; 21st, off S. end of the Woodlands, spoke steamer America, for Philadelphia.

Ship Edward Hyman, (of New-Orleans,) Brooks, Callao Feb. 2, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Fabbri & Chauncey. Passed Cape Horn March 7; crossed equator April 18, in lon. 40 W.; had light winds the entire passage; 21st inst., off Cape Henlopen, took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.

Bark Heinoath, (N. G.,) Lange, Bremen 38 days, in ballast and 232 passengers to Thiele, Metz & Co. Came a northerly passage, with variable weather; was 5 ds. W. of the Banks; had 5 deaths, children.

Bark Wilhelmina Agatha, (Hol.,) Brewster, Curacoa 16 days, mdse. to C. C. Abel & Co. Left no vessels. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Libertad, (of Bangor,) Jordan, Buenos Ayres 48 days, with hides to order, vessel to Wm. Ingalls. Crossed the Equator April 23, in lon. 40. Had light winds and calms.

Bark Helena, (of Bangor,) Potter, Leghorn, 45 ds., with marble and rags to J. Fabbricotti. Passed Gibraltar April 20; had pleasant weather all the passage.

Bark Agella, Brown, Boston, in ballast to Thomas Hodges.

Bark Alaska, Potter, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass, 17 ds., with cotton-seed to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Gipsy, (Den.,) Barnhamn, St. Croix May 8, with sugar, molasses, and rum to L. Hanford & Co. Experienced two severe gales from N. W. off Cape Hatteras, hence light winds and calms; 9:30 P. M., 21st, off Barnegat, was struck by lightning and main top-mast splintered to atoms; left in port brig Nellie Ide, for New-York.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbadoes,) Lamphair, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar, molasses and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Son. 18th inst., lat. 34 38, lon. 72 38, exchanged signals with a bark showing a white flag with black letter W., supposed the Evening Star. Passed Sombrero 10th, and saw two French barks anchored and loading guano; had moderate S. W. winds and fine weather all the passage. Left brig Annie Gardner, wtg.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Santa Cruz 11 ds., with sugar and molasses and 4 passengers to Beebe Bros. & Coffey. April 18, off the Island of Eustatia, spoke whaling bark Pacific, (of New-Bedford,) 10 months out, had on board 500 bbls. oil, and bound to the Bahamas; would return to New-Bedford in July; 16th inst., lat. 27 25, lon. 68 30, exchanged signals with brig Mary and Louisa, steering S. W.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbadoes,) Morgan, Carthagena, via Savanilla May 1, with coffee and one passenger to Ribon & Munoz. Left no American vessels; 11th inst., in the Crooked Island Passage, saw schr. T. C. Horts, of Richmond, steering south. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig L. O. U., (of Ipswich,) Wright, Messina 41 ds., with fruit to order, vessel Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar April 13. From lon. 50 had strong W. & N. W. winds.

Brig Cuba, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Marseilles 43 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Had light S. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Atalanta, (of P. E. I.,) McMillan, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond, vessel to James Hamilton & Co.

Brig Sunnidot, (Dan.,) Erichsen, Messina 50 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Was 4 ds. from Gibraltar.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Crowell, Barbadoes 19 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig H. H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Shea, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co., with light winds. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Schr. Ida May, Beebe, Mayaguez, Jr., 12 ds., with logwood, mdse., &c., to Geo. Gilchrist—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Left schr. Albert Treat, Jr., Old Harbor, in 7 ds. for New-York. On the 20th, F. Gunnison, seaman, attempted to knock down the Captain and was put in irons.

Schr. Mary Ryan, (of Boston,) Ryan, Barbadoes, 15 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Crowell & Palmer. 21st inst., spoke bark W. W. Griffin, Dunbar, for New-York.

Schr. Terry J. Collins, Cook, Galveston 12 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co. 11th inst., no lat., spoke bark Emma Parker, from Matanzas for Queenstown, 4 ds. out.

Schr. Amelia Ann, (of Nassau,) Rolle, Cat Island 10 ds., with pine-apples to Montell & Barton.

Schr. Joel Van Zandt, Carver, Harbor Island 9 ds., with pine-apples to Jos. Enoss—vessel to master. Left schr. Eva Lewis in 4 ds. for New-York.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, Eleuthera, 8 ds., with pine-apples to Jos. Enoss. 19th, lat. 31, lon. 76, spoke schr. Frank G. Colton, from Galveston for Fall River.

Schr. Dandy, (of Nassau,) Virgets, Eleuthera, 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. Enoss.

Schr. Geo. Grant, (of Huntington,) Harvey, Corpus Christi, 20 ds., with wool, &c., to H. E. Sprague; vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had rough weather; split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary, (of Columbus,) Richardson, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Joseph Enoss—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ella L. Treichler, (of Portland,) Emmons, Nassau 7 ds., with pine-apples to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cooke, Jacksonville, with lumber to Halcom & Clark.

Schr. Speedy, (of Salcomb,) Smith, Palermo, 54 ds., with fruit to Jas. Robinson & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar April 18; had light winds and calms.

Schr. Bob, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 15 ds., with pine-apples to Jos. Enoss. 21st inst., experienced a very severe thunder-squall from N. W.

Schr. S. C. Hayes, (of Newburyport,) Howard, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather all the passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ella Howell, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Cat Island 9 ds., with pine-apples to J. B. Evans. Left schr. Amelia, for New-York in 2 ds.

Schr. F. Blake, (now, of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Barker, Wolfville, N. S., 12 ds., with lumber to H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Haney & Parker.

Schr. Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Pensacola, 25 ds., with lumber to W. R. Preston—vessel to master.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Jones, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clark, Newburg, for Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Newburg, for Canning, N. S.

Schr. Geo. W. Peters, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Charles, Simmons, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Jones, Jones, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., for Port Morris.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. Nickerson, Kelly, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. St. John, Packer, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Detroit, Titus, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford, with lime to Warden & Co.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Layton, St. George, N. B., 15 ds., with spiles to David Babcock.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Doering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Heath, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Whitney, Perkins, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Edw. Wooten, Young, Elizabethport, for Hingham.

Schr. Aubrey, Connolly, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Loyalist, Cahill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. John P. Collins, Gray, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. W. H. Mailer, Marsh, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rockingham, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Alaska, Stout, Elizabethport, for Neponset, Mass.

Schr. S. L. Lovering, Phillips, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Oregon, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. B. Bennett, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. John Howard, Dennis, Virginia.

Schr. Anthony Kelley, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Chas. Lawrence, Adams, Chincoteague.

Schr. Idle Wild, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Wright, Virginia.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Miner, New-Haven.

Schr. Just. Lynch, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Geo. W. Tribill, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Seaman, Rockport, Me.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. Tiger, Heal, Providence.

Schr. Franklin F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr. Estelle, Keeny, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Talor, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. W. Middleton, Norwich.

Schr. J. Lozier, Doering, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah Hall, Rockland, lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Mills, Briggs, Bristol.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Hawley, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Gale, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Senator, Rowell, Hartford.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. W. H. Dewitt, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Ella Barnes, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Louisa, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Sapere, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Sapere, Alexandria, Va.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S. S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schrs. Jane Louisa, from Arroyo; Amelia A. Price, from Nassau; barkentine Queen of the Island.

Arr. brig Milly, from Bahaia for orders.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, from Philadelphia; brig Mary Edna, from Portland.

Sld. brig C. C. Colson, for Chisolm Islands.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Sld. steam-ship Mariposa, for Havana and New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Sld. bark Horatio Sprague, for Mazatlan.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Arr. schr. Clara, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Mail, for Darien.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Arr. steam-ship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—The schr. Henry Harbeck, from Pensacola, with lumber for Fall River, arrived at this port leaking badly.

Spoken.

Iroine—Schr., of and from St. George, Me., for Cardenas, May 18, lat. 32 29, lon. 78.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 21.—Arr. steam-ship Winchester, Palmer, from Vera Cruz, to sail 23d for New-York.

22d.—Arr. steam-ship Mariposa, at noon, from New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The steam-ship Manhattan, of the Guion line, and the City of Brussels, of the Inman line, from New-York, arrived here early this morning on the way to Liverpool.

COMPOSITE
Iron Works Co.

IRA HUTCHINSON, Prest. IRA CHASE, Vice-Prest.
(FORMERLY CHASE & CO.,)
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT COMPOSITE IRON-WORK,
GATES,
RAILINGS,
GUARDS,
BEDSTEADS, &c.
IMPROVED WIRE-WORK,
FOR BANK, COUNTER AND OFFICE
RAILINGS, LAWN, COTTAGE
AND FARM FENCES.
ORNAMENTAL WORK
IN
IRON, ZINC AND BRONZE.
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY,
STABLE FITTINGS, &c.
No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince-st.,
NEW-YORK.

DWELLING-HOUSES,
HOTELS, STEAM-BOATS,
OFFICES, &c.
FURNISHED WITH THE
LINOLEUM
PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH.
ALSO, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, LINENS, CARPETS AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
JOSIAS TAYLER & CO.,
NO. 751 BROADWAY.

Frost, Black & Co.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NO. 69 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$8,264,615
Dividends of return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000; amount insured	130,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two ordered paid in 1871.

The above statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

Reports, tables and other information on the subject, furnished gratis at the office of the Company, or any of its agencies.

DIRECTORS.
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.
LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent,
Eastern District of New-York,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE.
READY-MADE
Men's, Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING.
Prices lower than any other house in the City.
Satisfaction given or money returned.
Call and judge for yourselves.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(Successors to F. B. Baldwin,)
NOS. 70 & 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company
of Connecticut
ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.
One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.
This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.
PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

PRICES REDUCED.
BEEBES RANGES
The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
between Broadway and Broadway.